

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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EXPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS SHOW SHORTAGE

Exports of meat and dairy products for the month of May, according to preliminary government reports, were two million dollars in value less than for May a year ago.

The scarcity of beef supplies during the spring months of this year is confirmed by some of these figures. For instance, exports of fresh beef during May were only 884,833 lbs., compared to 4,548,453 lbs. in May, 1911. Even exports of cured beef—cheaper cuts and quality for which there is little home demand—dropped from 3,472,010 lbs. last May to 2,667,109 lbs. in May this year. Oleo oil—the product of beef fat rendering—dropped from over 24 million pounds last May to less than 9 million pounds in May, 1912. Exports of cattle in May were but 1,520 head, against 19,174 head a year ago.

Export values for the eleven months since July 1 last were 10 million dollars greater than for a similar period of the previous year, due to increased foreign buying of fats and pork products. But even in that period fresh beef exports decreased a good deal more than half, amounting in eleven months to but 15,069,787 lbs., compared to 38,861,377 lbs. for a like period a year before.

Exports of meat and dairy products for May were valued at \$11,378,111, compared to \$13,532,723 in May, 1911. For the eleven months ending with May export total values were \$124,239,429, compared to \$113,597,563 the year before. Exports of cattle, hogs and sheep for May were valued at \$175,201, compared to \$1,856,011 in May of last year.

PLAN TO DISSOLVE NATIONAL PACKING CO.

A statement was given out from the office of the Attorney General at Washington this week to the effect that officers of the National Packing Company had agreed to a voluntary dissolution of that company, which for years has been the main target of government attacks based on charges of alleged combination in restraint of trade. The Washington statement set forth that the government had intended to begin action in the courts to compel the dissolution of the company, but that this action would be dropped in view of the offer of voluntary dissolution.

Nothing was given out on the subject by the National Packing Company beyond the mere statement of Ralph Crews, attorney for the company, as quoted in the Chicago papers, that such dissolution was planned.

For the eleven months the value of meat animals exported was \$8,722,054, compared to \$11,147,633 for a like period a year before.

A summary of export estimates for May, compared to a year ago, is as follows:

	May, 1911.	May, 1912.
Cattle, head	19,174	1,520
Cattle, value	\$1,760,432	\$142,135
Beef, fresh, lbs.	4,548,453	884,833
Beef, fresh, value	\$455,071	\$98,763
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	3,472,010	2,667,109
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$251,051	\$216,812
Bacon, lbs.	16,486,522	15,902,750
Bacon, value	\$2,038,867	\$1,937,079
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	16,569,670	19,906,497
Hams and shoulders, value	\$1,954,989	\$2,468,577
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	3,355,349	2,708,007
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$296,376	\$276,332
Lard, lbs.	51,494,993	42,078,786
Lard, value	\$4,710,936	\$4,305,641
Tallow, lbs.	6,767,621	2,686,227
Tallow, value	\$419,426	\$173,836
Oleo oil, lbs.	24,637,930	8,878,233
Oleo oil, value	\$2,240,527	\$1,064,131
Neutral lard, lbs.	7,412,604	5,024,518
Neutral lard, value	\$729,215	\$546,534

For the eleven months ending with May the reports compare with last year as follows:

	Eleven mos., 1910-11.	Eleven mos., 1911-12.
Cattle, head	114,067	89,161
Cattle, value	\$10,614,546	\$8,151,636
Beef, fresh, lbs.	38,861,377	15,069,787
Beef, fresh, value	\$4,123,125	\$1,565,598
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	35,361,679	34,438,910
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$3,115,104	\$2,501,716
Bacon, lbs.	133,796,133	194,634,934
Bacon, value	\$18,479,122	\$23,139,510
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	132,319,666	182,441,958
Hams and shoulders, value	\$17,627,593	\$22,234,792
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	35,073,334	40,541,372
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$3,786,307	\$3,743,292
Lard, lbs.	408,182,141	479,271,005
Lard, value	\$45,759,450	\$46,022,619
Tallow, lbs.	20,750,218	35,731,233
Tallow, value	\$1,379,371	\$2,160,336
Oleo oil, lbs.	122,507,724	117,660,801
Oleo oil, value	\$12,225,080	\$12,417,639
Neutral lard, lbs.	32,506,037	59,285,389
Neutral lard, value	\$3,632,729	\$6,308,872

The case came to trial in December, and the following March Judge Humphreys rendered the "immunity bath" decision, freeing the indicted packers.

There matters rested till December, 1908, when another investigation was taken up by a federal grand jury, but no indictments were found. Another investigation was started in December, 1909, and on March 21, 1910, indictments were returned against the National Packing Company and ten subsidiary concerns and a bill in equity was filed asking that the National Packing Company be dissolved. But in June of that year these indictments were quashed by Judge Landis, and a special grand jury was called to renew the investigation.

On September 12, 1910, indictments were found charging ten packers with conspiracy. The trial was begun on December 6, 1911, and ended with acquittal on March 26, 1912, this being the first time a jury had passed on the facts in the case.

Attacks on the meat industry have been so general and continuous for the past ten years that the trade had long ago discounted any such outcome as the dissolution of this company, which it is believed will not create a ripple on the surface of trade affairs.

BEEF PRICES AT NEW RECORD MARK.

Packers at Chicago on Monday paid the highest price ever known there for cattle when three loads of prime bullocks brought \$9.50 per hundred pounds. This was in the face of a liberal run of 21,000 cattle for the day, but it was quality that brought this price. At Omaha last week receipts of cattle were the smallest in four years, and nearly all killing grades of cattle brought the highest prices ever paid at that market. Choice heavy beeves sold as high as \$9.20. At Kansas City the top was around \$9.50, and the predicted 10 cent price for beef cattle appears far from an impossibility. The supply continues woefully inadequate, while the demand has by no means fallen off in proportion. This tells the whole story.

MORE OLEOMARGARINE MADE IN MAY.

The output of oleomargarine for the month of May in the Chicago district shows a large increase over the same month a year ago, being 237,515 pounds of colored, 6,101,272 pounds of uncolored, or a total of 6,338,787 pounds, against 84,242 pounds of colored, 3,214,716 pounds of uncolored, or a total of 3,298,958 for the same month in 1911. The output for April was 6,891,144 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE IS DEFENDED IN CONGRESS

House Defeats Trick Sprung by Butter Representatives

Butter interests in the House of Representatives at Washington last week attempted to slip into an appropriation bill a proviso which would shut out oleomargarine from soldiers' homes and other public institutions. The attempt was defeated, thanks to the educational campaign which has posted public men, as well as consumers generally, as to the wholesomeness of oleomargarine, and the discrimination which has been practiced against it heretofore. Congressmen were familiar with the merits of the case, and voted down the boycott plan.

It was characteristic of the butter plan of campaign, and illuminating as to the motive behind the whole butter fight, that the proposed amendment not only barred out oleomargarine, but also increased the appropriation in order that butter might be substituted. The very form of the amendment proved the charge against the butter interests that they desire a monopoly of the market in order that they may increase the price of their product. Obtaining such monopoly, it would necessarily follow that more funds would be needed to buy butter than if oleomargarine were used.

But Congressmen know more than they once did about the merits of the question of oleomargarine vs. butter, and the specious claims of the butter advocates were very neatly demolished by such legislators as Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Committee on Appropriations, Floor Leader Mann of the Republican side, Congressman Sherley, Slayden and others. Even ex-Speaker Cannon put in his little word in acknowledgment of oleomargarine as a healthful food.

Where the Trick Was Tried.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was under discussion in the House on Friday when Congressman Anthony, of Kansas, interrupted to complain that the old soldiers in certain national homes were not given proper food. Chairman Fitzgerald, in charge of the bill, explained the situation and outlined the menus provided at these institutions. The fact that oleomargarine was used instead of butter was what annoyed the butter people, and Congressman Anthony enunciated the familiar heresy when he asked if "the gentleman from New York would recommend a diet of oleomargarine for old men suffering from rheumatism?" He got this reply:

"Everybody who is at all familiar with the matter," said Chairman Fitzgerald, "knows that oleomargarine is much more wholesome than butter."

This annoyed Mr. Anthony exceedingly, and he proceeded to tell how "it makes those old soldiers sick at their stomachs to have to go up against oleomargarine three times a day," and to plead that "I want this House to cut out that imitation of a pure food and give those old men as good food to eat as every American working man has on his board three times a day," etc.

Chairman Fitzgerald replied that "if the gentleman bases his objection to the food furnished these men upon the fact that they are furnished oleomargarine instead of butter, he has very little justification for any complaint."

Mr. Anthony, after some more sparring,

offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for certain institutions from \$187,000 to \$250,000, and adding this proviso:

"Provided, That no part of the appropriation for subsistence in this bill shall be available for the purchase of oleomargarine, butterine or other imitations of butter."

A point of order was made against the amendment on the ground that it was legislation, which is prohibited in an appropriation bill. The point of order was sustained, but Mr. Anthony was given five minutes to explain himself.

After making a "spread-eagle" speech regarding the old soldiers, he went on to attack oleomargarine as being nauseous because of the "rancid flavor of beef fat" in it, and was very neatly taken up by members of Congress who have looked into the oleomargarine question and have used the product themselves, and know what it is. The following extracts from the debate will be of interest as showing the attitude of the butter advocates, and the rejoinders to their misstatements concerning oleomargarine:

Prejudice vs. Practical Experience.

Mr. SLAYDEN (Texas). I would like to ask my friend from Kansas if the objection to oleo is not really to the name and not to the substance of the article?

Mr. ANTHONY (Kansas). I will say to the gentleman it is not. When continually used in cooking the rancid flavor of the beef fat is brought out and permeates the article of food until it becomes nauseous.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I would like to ask the gentleman whether he has used oleomargarine?

Mr. ANTHONY. I have never used it, but I have gone where oleomargarine has been used, and have eaten it and—

Mr. MANN (Illinois). The gentleman puts himself as a single member as against the world.

Mr. WILLIS (Ohio). Does the gentleman think that it is a proper ingredient to be used in cooking? I do not.

Mr. MANN. Has the gentleman ever used it?

Mr. WILLIS. I never cooked with it, but I have been in places where it has been used.

Mr. MANN. It is from my personal knowledge.

Mr. ANTHONY. The gentleman voices his personal opinion, and not from practical experience.

Mr. MANN. I am voicing my practical knowledge from personal experience.

Mr. Anthony again presented his amendment barring oleomargarine, and it was again ruled out of order. He thereupon resumed his tactics of "waving the flag" over the heads of the old soldiers, and demanding the barring of oleomargarine in order to "save the stomachs of these old men!" The debate concerning the merits of oleomargarine was resumed as follows:

Protest Against Libels on Oleomargarine.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I shall not trespass on the time of the House more than a minute or two. I do, however, want to say a word of protest against what I believe to be an unjustifiable assault on a perfectly wholesome article of food that has been discriminated against by law. If the authorities do serve rancid, unwholesome and unfit food to the old soldiers or prisoners, it ought to be stopped, but it is not necessary—

Mr. ANTHONY. Certainly, if the article becomes rancid and unwholesome when used in cooking.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, there is not any doubt in the world, I think my friend from Kansas must know it, that oleomargarine is a perfectly wholesome food that is used in cooking with great advantage.

The only trouble with oleomargarine today is that it has been unfairly discriminated against by laws passed here in the interest of a few butter makers, reserving to them the privilege of coloring their product so as to deceive the consumer and in the same breath denouncing the practice on the part of the makers of oleomargarine as a crime.

Mr. GARNER (Texas).—And if you used old and rancid butter the same effect would be had?

Mr. SLAYDEN. Yes. Their stomachs would revolt at it just as much, and probably more.

Mr. FOSTER (Illinois). The gentleman from Texas (Mr. Slayden) makes the statement that oleomargarine has been discriminated against. It occurs to me that the trouble with oleomargarine and with those who manufacture it and sell it to the people is that they want to make as near like good butter as they possibly can in order to get a sale for it.

Bringing Up the Color Question.

Mr. SHERLEY (Kentucky). What they want is the same privilege that butter has.

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OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS IN CONVENTION

Annual Meeting at Memphis Full of Educational Value

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 14.—The annual convention of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States closed here today after a most successful and largely-attended meeting. More than 500 oil mill men and affiliated interests were present, and there was a large contingent of ladies, who were royally entertained by the local hosts. The programme of the convention was full of good things.

The organization makes education its chief feature, and it was appropriate that the convention programme should be devoted chiefly to educational matters. The exhibit under the direction of the Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers & Supply Association was a valuable adjunct in this particular.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of Past President George T. Parkhouse, of Kyle, Texas, for president for the

coming year. Mr. Parkhouse is one of the big men of the organization, and the demand was unanimous for his election, thus establishing a new precedent in the association, which has heretofore given its presiding officer but a single term. H. C. Beasley, Grenada, Miss., was elected vice-president, and the present efficient and hustling secretary and treasurer, H. E. Wilson, of Wharton, Tex., was re-elected to that office, and vice-presidents were chosen as follows: Vice-president for Arkansas, A. H. Wright, of Little Rock; vice-president for Louisiana, F. E. Stone, of Bastrop; vice-president for Mississippi, T. A. Thames, of Hattiesburg; vice-president for Tennessee, Charles Graham, of Memphis; vice-president for Oklahoma, F. P. Morris, of Purcell; vice-president for Texas, Charles Duncan, of Greenville.

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GEORGIA COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' CONVENTION

One of the Biggest State Associations Holds Lively Meeting

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Atlantic Beach, Fla., June 18.—The eighth annual meeting of the Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Georgia was held here yesterday and today with the best attendance in the history of the organization, over 250 members being present with their families. The meeting was a lively and valuable one, and emphasis was put upon the practical work to be done to advance the interests of the industry and the welfare of consumers as well as of producers.

The cotton oil season just concluded has been a most successful one, and the reports of the various officers show that this new industry in the South is destined to become one of the greatest in the country. It is shown that through the consumption of edible cottonseed oil the cost of living is being reduced; through the use of commercial fertilizer made with cottonseed meal the production per acre is being increased; through the feeding of cottonseed meal and hulls the livestock industry in Georgia is growing in value annually, and that the many by-products of the once-despised cotton seed are finding universal favor both at home and abroad.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows, the choice being unanimous in each case:

President—F. W. McKee, Atlanta.

Vice-president—B. L. Bond, Royston, Ga.

Secretary and Treasurer (re-elected)—F. D. McCarley, Atlanta.

Governing Committee—L. G. Neal, Atlanta; R. L. Walker, Cuthbert; W. J. Murphy, Newnan; O. L. Betts, Rome; G. C. Armstrong, Athens.

Retiring President E. P. McBurney was presented with a solid silver vase, the gift of the Association. The speech of presentation was made by Mr. McKee, to which Mr. McBurney responded with deep feeling.

The Association adopted resolutions memorializing Congress to increase its annual appropriation from a quarter of a million to a million dollars with which to fight the cattle tick. A resolution asking the appointment of a chief statistician for compiling the cotton crop report statistics and estimates was also adopted.

An invitation to hold the next convention at Macon, Ga., was received and referred to the Executive Committee for action.

Welcoming Addresses and Responses.

Rev. J. Lindsay Patton, of Jacksonville, delivered the invocation at the opening session on Monday, which was followed by the address of welcome by Mr. Geo. L. Drew, president of the Jacksonville Board of Trade, who spoke in part as follows:

It has been three years since we had the pleasure of welcoming your Association in Florida, and to this beautiful recreation spot, which I do now most cordially on behalf of the Jacksonville Board of Trade.

Accustomed as the world is to the marvelous growth, in rapid fire succession, in this age of wireless telegraphy, flying machines and hogless lard, development of the industry which you gentlemen represent is no less wonderful, and ranks in importance in human progress with the great discoveries of this wonderful period, when invention is disputing with commercial enterprise for the foremost seat on the stage of the world's activities.

I am struck with astonishment when I am brought to behold the results in the lapse of the few years of my own experience, during which, from considering the cotton seed as little less than a nuisance on the farm, with little or no comparative value, its importance in the list of the nation's great economic resource is now generally conceded; the further development of which is still beyond the conjecture of the average man. Your industry—to paraphrase—is veritably making bales grow where blades grew before.

He was followed by Hon. C. L. C. Thomas, of Madison, Ga., who delivered the response, and who said in part as follows:

We are glad to be with you; glad because we have been here before, partaken of your hospitality and become so much in love with you and this charming place as to want no greater pleasure than holding the annual meetings of this Association at Atlantic Beach.

We all realize that the South is backward in many things. Especially is this true of farming and dairying, and it is our earnest desire to assist in bringing our farm lands

to a higher state of productiveness, and the dairyman to a realization of the golden opportunities before him. Dr. A. M. Soule, of the College of Agriculture of our State, has been and is waging a campaign for more businesslike methods of farming, and through his efforts the State of Georgia has risen to second place among the States of the South in agriculture, and fourth in the Union. Our Minister to Denmark, Mr. Egan, after touring the South in the interest of agriculture, said in substance, in his report to the authorities at Washington, that if the Southern farmers would take advantage of their opportunities the South would become the greatest dairying section in the country.

Address of President McBurney.

Following the routine business of the opening session was the annual address of the president, E. P. McBurney, of Atlanta, which was as follows:

The season just closed has been a trying one to the most of us. We have had to contend with damaged seed from the start, and those of us who are on the right side of the ledger are to be congratulated.

Your products are finding favor daily in the markets of the world, but they are not bringing what they are worth. We find corn selling today for \$2 per 100 lbs.; wheat bran for \$1.60 per 100 lbs.; hay, \$1.85 per 100 lbs.; hog's lard, 11c. per lb. While the feeding

(Continued on page 30.)

ALABAMA COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' CONVENTION

Enthusiastic Gathering of Alabama Oil Men at Pensacola

(By Telegraph to The National Provisioner.)

Pensacola, Fla., June 20.—The annual meeting of the Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association was held here on Wednesday and Thursday. Florida resorts seem to be a favorite meeting place for both Georgia and Alabama crushers. The idea of combining business and pleasure in this way is an attractive one, and the result is always pleasant. The Alabama meeting at Pensacola this year was no exception. The attendance was large and the spirit was enthusiastic. The addresses and papers were all excellent, and were warmly received in each instance.

The Alabama crushers were pleased over the selection of one of their own members as president of the Interstate Association, the national body representing the industry. President Ashcraft is a popular favorite. He was present at this meeting, and made his usual fine impression whenever he had anything to say.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—C. A. Covey, Eufala, Ala.

Vice-president—S. J. Cassells, Montgomery, Ala.

Secretary and Treasurer—C. E. McCord, Prattville, Ala. (re-elected).

A silver loving cup was presented to retiring President Stanley and a silver berry service to Ernest Lamar, chairman of the Legislative Committee.

Outline of the Convention Programme.

The convention was called to order on Wednesday morning by C. Jones, manager for the Southern Cotton Oil Co., at Pensacola, and chairman of the local committee of arrangements. The invocation was delivered by Rev. Mr. Brown and there were addresses of welcome by Mayor pro tem Mayer, of Pensacola, and Chairman Henderson, of the Pensacola Commercial Club. The response was made by President C. W. Ashcraft, of

the Interstate Association, in behalf of the Alabama crushers.

President W. A. Stanley, of the Alabama Association, then made his annual address, which was an able review of the year's progress and the needs of the industry. He called special attention to the value of publicity for cottonseed products, and the need of funds for that purpose. Secretary and Treasurer C. E. McCord presented his annual report. It showed the association to be in splendid shape, and the secretary was heartily commended for the showing he made.

The programme for the day included addresses by J. O. Finney on "Mill System"; "Relationship of Manager to Superintendent," by L. M. Porter; "Advantages of Exchanging Cotton Seed for Cottonseed Products and Fertilizers, from the Farmers' Standpoint," by J. M. Kyser; "Production of Oil from the Soya Bean," by Prof. J. F. Dugan, director of the Alabama Experiment Station, and "Advantages of Chemical Reports, and How to Utilize Them," by Dr. H. B. Battle.

On the second day Ernest Lamar spoke on "Legislation as an Asset to Cottonseed Manufacturers," dealing with the necessity for proper legislation, and the value of such laws as a protection to the industry. F. C. Myers spoke on "Objects of the Superintendents' Association." Mr. Myers is secretary of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Auxiliary, and he told of the value of membership as an educational advantage, and dwelt on the necessity for keeping up to date in everything connected with cottonseed products manufacturing. "The Boll Weevil in Alabama" was the topic of a talk by Dr. W. E. Hinds, which was of absorbing interest to the crushers, and Dr. Hinds emphasized the necessity of combating this evil and taking such steps as would minimize the menace it offered to the whole industry. L. L. Torbert spoke on "The Seed Speculator" and dealt with the connection of this individual with the cotton oil business.

After the final adjournment the Pensacola Commercial Association were the hosts in a trip across the bay.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

THE HANDLING OF TANKAGE.

A renderer in the Middle West writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I have a large amount of tankage on hand, and would like your idea on drying same ready for market. What kind of a building is best for this purpose? What is the best way to keep the odor down as much as possible?

The quantity of tankage on hand will determine the kind of dryer best suited for this purpose. If such amounts are regular is another factor. Dryers for both small and large capacities are manufactured by a number of firms whose advertisements will be found in the columns of The National Provisioner. The correct answer to this will require the knowledge of the amounts to be handled.

With regard to the building, brick is, of course, the best; but whether such an expensive structure is justified depends also upon the quantities handled per month or per year. For ordinary purposes, any old building will do; but then there are fire rules and health rules in several cities which must be considered.

With regard to the best thing to keep the odor down as much as possible, there are various installations which the makers claim will do this effectively, whereas, there are others, widely used and advertised, which are failures.

It will be necessary for the questioner to

give amounts of tankage he has on hand, and more especially whether he has such amounts regularly. If he happens to have wet tankage but, only at intervals, it might be best for him to sell the stuff the way he has it, and not go to the trouble and expense of equipment. On the other hand, his questions appear to indicate that he has tankage on hand all of the time. In order to recommend type and size of dryer, he should state the amount of moisture, and whether garbage, rendering or fish tankage. Does he use an hydraulic press?

Drying does not render the tankage fully ready for the market. It should be ground and screened in order to realize full value from the same. However, some tankage is sold unground at a lower figure, and is always harder to market.

PREPARING LIVERS FOR FREEZING.

An Eastern packer asks for the following information:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What method is employed by the Western packers to prepare livers for freezing purposes, so that when taken out of the freezers after a period of six to eight months the livers are in as good condition as when placed in the freezer?

The reasons why livers keep well in the freezers are several. First, the clean handling and washing before they reach the freezers. Second, the livers must be allowed to lose all of their animal heat in preliminary coolers, having a temperature of about 40 to 45 degs. Fahr. As the heat is coming out of the livers and the cooler is consequently warming up, means of refrigeration must be provided to keep the cold as nearly stationary as possible. Third, the freezer proper must also be kept at a uniform temperature, which may be as low as 30 or 32 degs. Fahr., when the livers will keep for such times as stated. However, it is very seldom that livers are kept for periods of six to eight months.

The constancy of the low temperature is a very important factor in all refrigeration, and especially so in the case of meat products, livers being those products most susceptible to deterioration through lack of refrigeration.

MEAT AGITATORS.

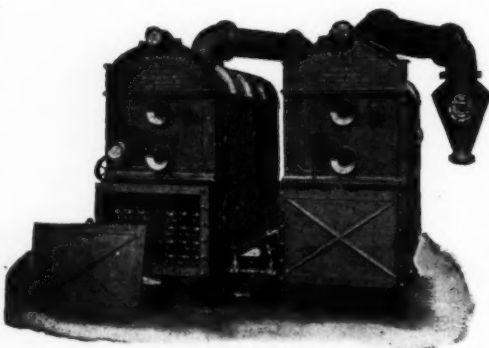
Congress is getting ready to take another whack at the wicked slaughterers who persist in their nefarious course of refusing to make cheap beef out of high-priced cattle. The women of several cities are organizing another boycott. The ignorant and biased daily papers are printing interviews and photographs of the agitators, and herein is probably the trouble.

Those who are moving against the meat industry today are seekers after notoriety. They have or can have the facts brought out in two searching investigations made by the best talent the federal government could get. But they don't want facts—they want to see their words and photographs in the daily papers. Facts have been found terribly inconvenient to meat agitators, as they interfere too much with appeals to ignorance and prejudice.

One of these butter and meat agitators last week announced that she had spurned with a proper degree of virtuous indignation a bribe of \$5,000 offered her if she would remain silent. The name of the corruptionist was discreetly withheld, but a mere man ventures to suggest that it might have been the lady's husband, who would naturally be most concerned in her silence.

Probably as long as meats remain high the industry will be made the target of public-seekers who are anxious to pose as friends of the dear people, but who are in fact anything but real friends.—National Stockman & Farmer.

Do you read the Practical Points page every week for practical information?



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AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Ill.

ANOTHER OLEO DECISION

Still another court decision has been added
to the growing list of legal precedents in
favor of a square deal for oleomargarine in
competition with butter. The Supreme
Court of the State of Minnesota has ruled
unconstitutional the State law prohibiting
the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine of
a shade or tint of yellow similar to butter.

The Minnesota legislature, at the orders of
the butter interests, last winter passed a
law intended to choke off oleomargarine com-
petition absolutely. This law made illegal
the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine of
a shade or tint of yellow similar to butter,
whether the color was natural or artificial.
A test case was made on this law, carried
to the Supreme Court of the State, and that
court has now ruled the law unconstitu-
tional. It is said that the butter interests

will not appeal the case, but will try to get
the legislature to amend the law so that it
will "hold water"—that is, shut out oleo-
margarine.

The Supreme Court in its decision enun-
ciates plainly the principles of the "square
deal" fight for oleomargarine, and for the con-
sumer who has been the victim of the butter
"hold-up." It states plainly and emphatically
that in making yellow oleomargarine "there
can be no intent to deceive the purchaser or
consumer," because of the strict provisions
of the law regarding labels, which are rigidly
complied with by oleomargarine makers.

The court says that the only excuse for a
law making it a criminal offense to make or
sell yellow oleomargarine would be that it
was done with an intent to deceive. The
court believes there is no intent to deceive,
and if there was, the public now understands
the situation so thoroughly that no deceit
could be practised successfully.

The court declares the "high cost of butter
is notorious," and that people want a
cheaper substitute. If they want it to re-
semble butter in color, as well as in texture
and taste, the court believes they have a
right to satisfy their desires, and declares
that a law prohibiting such a thing "seriously
injuries instead of benefiting the public,"
and also "deprives the manufacturer of
oleomargarine of his property without due
process of law." The law is therefore un-
constitutional.

There was a dissenting opinion by a minor-
ity of the court, which advanced the propo-
sition that the legislature had a right to
make what regulations it thought best, and
that courts should not invalidate laws which
they considered unwise or inexpedient. This
dissenting opinion "gave itself away," how-
ever, when it assumed to pass upon oleo-
margarine as an "inferior article," and
therefore without rights as a competitor of
butter. It declared that if somebody should
invent a substitute equally as good as but-
ter, then such a substitute might have com-
petitive rights. But as oleomargarine was
something at which the "taste of the con-
sumer rebels," it could properly be dis-
criminated against by law.

Such logic, with all due respect to the
minority of the court, is little short of laugh-
able. It denies the right of the court to
pass on legislation, but goes right on in the
same breath to pass not only a judicial, but
a scientific judgment as well, on the merits
of oleomargarine. It is well not only for
the dignity of the court, but also for its
reputation for perspicacity, that there was
a majority on the Minnesota Supreme bench
to veto such a childish proposition.

Courts elsewhere already have confirmed
the right of the oleomargarine maker to pur-
sue an honest livelihood, and the right of

the consumer to select his food and to pro-
tect his pocketbook in so doing. It has re-
mained for the Minnesota Supreme Court to
put into plain English in a legal dictum not
only these principles, but also to brand as
false the cry of the butter monopolists that
there is fraud and deceit in the marketing
of oleomargarine.

It has come to be recognized that oleomar-
garine is a legitimate competitor of butter,
well known to all consumers, and it is futile
to continue to claim that the consumer must
be told by law what he may buy and what
he may not. The Minnesota court believes
he knows what he wants and is entitled to
have it as he wants it. And all honest and
sensible people are coming to join in this
belief.

MEAT PRICES AND STRIKES

The newspapers have devoted considerable
space recently to reports of meat strikes
and rioting on account of high meat prices,
both in New York and Chicago. To the
average reader this meant something serious
and unprecedented. As a matter of fact, the
occurrences which have taken place are an-
nual events, at least in New York.

This startling statement is explained when
it is known that all this striking and rioting,
deluging of meat with kerosene, etc., has
taken place in the "ghetto" sections of the
cities named, and has been confined entirely
to the women of the poorer classes of the
orthodox Hebrew population. "Kosher" beef
is an expensive commodity because this class
of trade will touch nothing but the fore-
quarter, and the remainder of the beef car-
cass must go for what the slaughterer can
get for it.

At periods when kosher chucks are high
these disturbances usually take place. Gen-
erally aggravated beef price conditions have
made them worse at this time, although it
is a notable fact that the biggest kosher
consuming section of New York, the East
Side of Manhattan, has had less disturbances
than usual in the present agitation. It is
noted that these women have restrained
themselves, perhaps having at last come to
understand that destroying meat with kero-
sene does not help to reduce the price, and
that high prices are not an exhibition of
tyranny on the part of the meat trade, but
an example of the working of natural laws.
In the newer ghetto settlements of Brooklyn
and Chicago the immigrant population has
not yet learned to take with several grains
of salt what it reads in the "yellow" news-
papers, both English and foreign.

The riotous tendency always dies down as
the chuck market eases up. Meanwhile there
is a lot of hair-pulling, oil-throwing and
general excitement among these misguided
victims of the "beef trust" bogie.

TRADE GLEANINGS

W. H. Degler is erecting a slaughterhouse at Womelsdorf, Pa.

The city of Spartanburg, S. C., contemplates erecting an abattoir.

The Grand Prairie Packing Company contemplates establishing a packing plant at Stuttgart, Ark.

The Farmers' Co-operative Oil Mill at Guthrie, Okla., has been sold to the Empire Cotton Oil Company, recently incorporated.

The seed house of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Columbia, S. C., has been destroyed by fire.

The new Swift branch house at Bangor, Me., is nearing completion, and will be ready around July 1.

The plant of the Louisville Cottonseed Products Company, Louisville, Ky., has been damaged by fire with a loss of \$35,000.

The Empire Beef and Provision Company's warehouse at Buffalo, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

J. J. Golden and others are interested in the organization of a cottonseed oil company with \$50,000 capital stock at Tifton, Ga.

The Imperial Cotton Oil Company, Mooresville, N. C., contemplates enlarging its cottonseed oil mill.

Work has been begun on the new packing plant at Little Rock, Ark., which is being erected by a company headed by Weil Brothers.

J. Dean, J. W. Coyle and H. Cook have incorporated the Empire Cotton Oil Company of Guthrie, Okla., with a capital stock of \$75,000.

J. R. Davis has been made president of the recently organized Home Oil and Fertilizer Company, Headland, Ala. The company will erect a cottonseed oil mill, cotton gin and dry mixing fertilizer plant.

The Empire Cotton Oil Company, Atlanta, Ga., has acquired the properties of the Central Oil and Fertilizer Company at Cordele, Ga. It is proposed to enlarge plant and erect a refinery.

The Hubbard Fertilizer Company, of Baltimore, has bought several acres of shore front at Searsport, Me., near the tracks of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad. It is understood that a fertilizer plant will be erected this year.

Plans are being made by the Connellsville Garbage and Fertilizer Company, Connellsville, Pa., for the erection of an addition to the plant in which to make fertilizer. The plans are now in the preliminary stage, and it is probable that nothing will be done until fall.

Cable advices from Liverpool announce the death in that city of Mr. John Nickson, head

of the well-known provision firm of Messrs. Geo. & John Nickson & Company, Ltd., Liverpool. Mr. Nickson was a man of the highest integrity, and was well known to many members of the provision trade in this country.

PIONEER DETROIT PACKER DEAD.

Following an operation for appendicitis two weeks ago James Sullivan, president of the Sullivan Packing Company of Detroit, and one of the oldest and best known cattle dealers in the country, died at Harper Hospital, Detroit, last Sunday night. Mr. Sullivan was taken ill two weeks ago and rushed to the hospital, where the operation was performed. He apparently improved rapidly at first and was thought to have been recovering until a few days ago, when he became worse.

Mr. Sullivan was 56 years old and had been prominent in the cattle business in Detroit and Buffalo for forty years. He was born in Birmingham, Mich., but went to Detroit at an early age and started buying cattle on a small scale. Later he enlarged his business and began shipping stock to Buffalo. He founded the Sullivan Packing Company some years ago and had been at the head of it till the time of his death.

Mr. Sullivan was one of the most familiar figures on the Michigan Central stock yards at Detroit, and had a large acquaintance throughout the State. It is said by cattlemen that he bought and sold more cattle in Detroit than any other one man and was accorded the privilege through his popularity of selling his own cattle in Buffalo, being the only man from another city allowed to do so.

He is survived by a widow, four daughters and three sons. The funeral was held Wednesday, and burial was in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Detroit.

"BEAUTY" FIXTURES AT COLUMBUS.

The Kroger Grocery & Baking Company, of Cincinnati, O., which has its own packing house and bakeries in Cincinnati, and operates over 100 retail stores in that city and surrounding towns, has lately opened a new store in Columbus, Ohio. This store is located in the most prominent part of that city, on High street, near the Ohio state capitol. The Kroger company decided to have the finest, most beautiful and practical store in Columbus, knowing from experience that it will make one of the best drawing cards. Manufacturers were asked for designs and those submitted by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, being the most attractive and convenient, were accepted,

and this company was awarded the contract for the complete outfit, which has proved an excellent advertisement for the Kroger company. The new store with its artistic fixtures has become one of the sights of Columbus, and everybody makes it his or her business to see it. Butchers and packers wanting something special or elaborate at reasonable prices, can get all information by addressing The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, the well-known manufacturers of "Beauty" refrigerators and fixtures.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 19.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½¢ @ 12¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½¢ @ 12¾¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½¢ @ 12¾¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½¢ @ 12¾¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½¢ @ 12¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½¢ @ 11¾¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½¢ @ 11¾¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¼¢ @ 12½¢.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¼¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13¼¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13¼¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 13¼¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12½¢.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 9½¢. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 9½¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9½¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8½¢ @ 8¾¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½¢. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9¼¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8½¢ @ 8¾¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¼¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 13¢ @ 13½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½¢ @ 12¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½¢ @ 12¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½¢.

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Machine occupies a space of only 7 feet by 12 feet.
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Absolute Sanitary Machinery

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PACKERS who buy our SPECIAL HAM PAPER for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the GREATEST VALUE the market offers.

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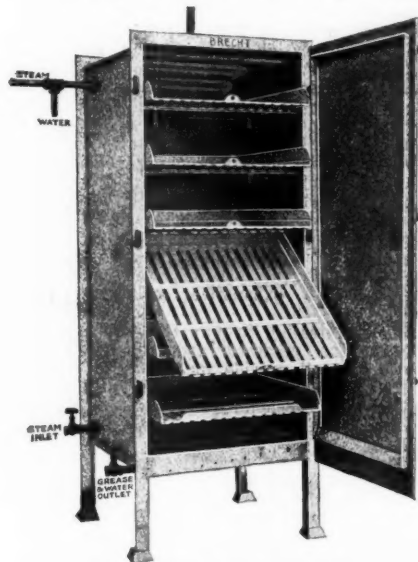
- Hartford City, Indiana

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

BRECHT STEAM COOKING BOX.

In cooking meats by old-style methods the losses in meats, lard and gelatine have been considerable. The modern packer's margin is so narrow that he must adopt every possible measure of economy, and none has appealed to him more than the modern steam cooking box for saving losses in cooking. The patented steam cooking box of the Brecht Company, which is described and illustrated in their advertisement on another page of this issue of The National Provisioner, has appealed especially to packers and sausage-makers.

The Brecht steam cooking box is intended for cooking meats such as heads, lights, pigs'



BRECHT STEAM COOKING BOX.

feet; skins, livers, hearts, etc., used for the manufacture of sausage and for other purposes. The manufacturers assert that there is no loss of meat, lard or gelatine whatever by the use of this steam cooking box. The meats come out clean; pig skins, etc., are free from fat and lard.

The lard and gelatine are caught in the bottom of the box and there drawn off, thus saving a great deal of labor, and saving the many losses caused by cooking in the old way.

The meat to be cooked is placed on

shelves, the door closed and steam turned on. When the cooking is finished the door is opened and the shelves pulled out, dumping the meat into receptacles placed in front of the box for the purpose. The usual time for cooking a quantity of meat is from 2 to 2½ hours.

A scum adheres to pigs' feet when cooked by steam. This is quickly removed by means of the steam and water shower from the perforated coil shown in the top of the box before the pigs' feet are taken out. It has been found by series of tests that the shrinkage is much less when pigs' feet are cooked in the Brecht patented steam cooking box than by any other method.

The tests show as follows: Hind feet: Shrinkage, about 8¼ per cent.; yield of lard, 7 per cent.; yield of jelly, 14¼ per cent. Front feet: Shrinkage, about 9¼ per cent.; yield of lard, 5½ per cent.; yield of jelly, 12 per cent.

The capacity of this box is from 1,000 to 12,000 pounds of meat. All parts are galvanized and substantially made. The size is 3 x 3 x 7 feet high. Distance between the shelves is 12 inches. The space it occupies is less than that of a vat.

The following well-known Pittsburgh packers write as follows concerning this box:

We have had two Brecht steam cooking boxes in our establishment for the past two years. They have always given us excellent satisfaction, and have paid for themselves time over time since we have had them.—Dunlevy & Bro. Company.

We find your Brecht steam cooking box a great saving device in our sausage plant which has proved more than satisfactory in all our experiments, and we are sorry we had not used them sooner.—Wm. H. Zoller.

We have used the Brecht steam cooking box with very satisfactory results. It has filled every expectation, and we have no hesitancy in recommending the Brecht steam cooking box to anyone who needs a box of this kind.—Pittsburg Provision & Packing Company.

There are many others who speak of this box in the highest terms as a labor, time and material-saving invention. The makers believe the Brecht steam cooking box should appeal to every up-to-date packer and sausage maker.

LIESINGER RENDERING AND DRYING.

The new improved sanitary rendering and drying machine manufactured by the Liesinger-Lembke Company, Buffalo, N. Y., is covered by patents in the United States and Dominion of Canada, and the makers claim that for construction, capacity, economy and price it is not duplicated by any other rendering and drying machine on the market. In describing their system the Liesinger-Lembke Company says:

Our system of vacuum is operated by a power vacuum pump which saves about two hundred dollars per annum in fuel bills, also gives better satisfaction in operation than the old steam system. Our system of condensing the vapors uses less amount of water than any other on the market and gives better results.

Our gas receiver removes the gas from the grease bubbles before the water goes into the sewer and the gas passes under the furnace grates, and is destroyed, thereby overcoming the usual large percentage of bad odors that have been passing into the sewer with the water.

Our method of removing the water from the machine is accomplished in twenty minutes, as against one hour by the old system. Our method is clean and sanitary, the old method unclean and unsanitary.

Our system of agitation is accomplished by a special designed agitator which prolongs the life of the machine, also prevents pieces of metal that may accidentally fall into the machine from stopping or causing injury to the machine.

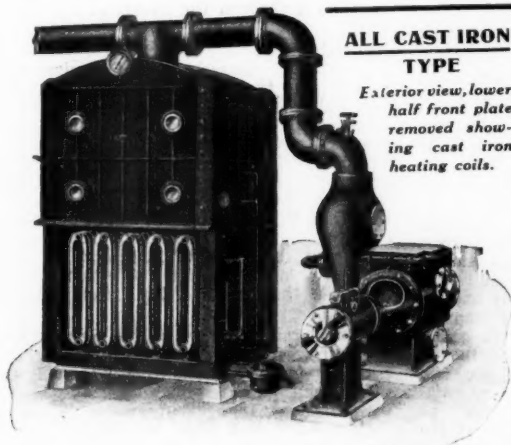
Our system of saving power, preventing breakage of agitator while the agitator is in operation, is accomplished by substituting a copper bronze step bearing in place of the steel disc as used in the old system, also placing the beveled gear above the pinion, instead of below, as in the old system.

This system will reduce animal and vegetable matter of all descriptions, in a sanitary and economical manner, and will return a handsome profit to the person or persons who operate a packinghouse, slaughterhouse, abattoir, rendering works, fertilizer or garbage plant, who has the material for the machine.

Another good feature of this system is that after the material is placed into the machine it is not again exposed to the air until the dried tankage or stock food is automatically discharged therefrom. It also takes the place of the separate steaming tank, slush box, press and dryer.

Our system can be operated by steam, gas, electricity, belt-driven or direct-connected.

Want a good position? Watch the "Wanted" page for the chances offered there.



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Exterior view, lower half front plate removed showing cast iron heating coils.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Wilmington, Del.—The Cook Cold Storage and Refrigerating Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 by C. S. Cook, of Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—The People's Ice and Cold Storage Company has been organized with \$100,000 capital stock by H. W. Hibbs and others.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Consumers' Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by S. S. and M. S. Dudley.

Wagoner, Okla.—The Wagoner Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$7,500 by J. A. Goddard, W. B. Jacoby and others.

ICE NOTES.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The United Cold Storage Company, A. P. Criswell, president, has filed a \$500,000 trust mortgage in the office of the register of deeds. The mortgage is to secure an issue of 6 per cent. gold bonds to the Chicago Title and Trust Company, and William C. Niblack, co-trustees. The bond issue is for the purpose of completing payments on the storage company's present property, to erect new buildings, and to do extensive remodeling of present buildings, as well as to install considerable new equipment.

Adams Mills, O.—Several ice houses belonging to the Interstate Ice Company have been destroyed by fire.

Coleman, Mich.—The plant of the Coleman Creamery and Cheese Company has been destroyed by fire.

Worcester, Mass.—The Worcester Cold Storage and Warehouse Company is to start work in the fall on the erection of a six-story brick building on Franklin street, on land adjoining the present building of the company. It will cost about \$100,000. This will double the size of the big storage plant.

Myerstown, Pa.—Joseph Lowry has leased the Gingrich ice plant and will engage in the manufacture of ice.

Eufaula, Ala.—The Pioneer Electric Light Company has secured franchise to establish an ice, electric light and gas plants.

Montgomery, Ala.—The establishment of a 100-ton ice plant is contemplated by R. Gamble, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Warrior, Ala.—L. H. Moss contemplates installing an ice and refrigerating plant.

Lake Butler, Fla.—The Lake Butler Ice Company, organized by H. J. Smith, of Tarpon Springs, Fla., contemplates establishing a 5-ton ice plant.

Sanford, Fla.—The erection of a cold storage plant is contemplated by the Crystal Ice Company.

Tampa, Fla.—A cold storage plant to cost \$50,000 will be erected by The Consumers' Ice Company.

Brunswick, Md.—The Hygeia Ice Company of Frederick, Md., has purchased a site on which a plant will be erected.

Stockdale, Tex.—A 11-ton refrigerating machine will be installed by V. B. Colby of Smiley, Tex., and others.

Baumont, Tex.—H. Thein and L. T. Grubbs will establish an ice cream plant here.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Memphis Ice Cream Company's plant has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$15,000.

COLD STORAGE LEGISLATION.

At the third annual meeting of the American Association of Refrigeration held at Washington last month the following report was submitted by Frank A. Horne, of New York, chairman of the Commission on Legislation and Administration:

Your Commission on Legislation and Administration begs leave to present its annual report concerning the special matters coming under its jurisdiction.

The most noteworthy and important event during the year, in reference to proposed legislation, was the series of hearings held before the Committee on Manufactures of the United States Senate, Sixty-second Congress, on foods held in cold storage. These hearings began May 18, 1911, and concluded June 22, 1911. A volume of 513 pages containing a report of these hearings in full has been sent to the members of this Association, and the valuable facts and testimony brought out is doubtless very well known to our members.

Your Association worked in close co-operation with the joint committee representing cold storage warehouses and affiliated industries, and was represented on the Executive Committee by J. F. Nickerson, your secretary. The members of this Association, not including those members who are cold storage warehousemen, and who contributed direct to the fund, subscribed \$1,610 toward the expense of joint committee work.

Since the adjournment of the hearings, there has been no report from the Senate Committee, and your committee has learned of no probable action in the immediate future. It is evident from a careful reading of the testimony, that it is highly improbable that the committee will report a bill along the lines of the measure originally before them. If legislation results, we feel certain that it will be based upon information presented, and we have no reason to fear other than reasonable regulation at the hands of this committee.

Another bill has been introduced into the Senate by Senator Gallinger and referred to the Committee on Manufactures. This bill is known as S-5247, and appears to be identical in its provisions with the present cold-storage law of the State of New York, except that it does not include nuts, fruits, cheese and vegetables. It provides for a time limit of ten months on all kinds of foods with the exception of butter products, upon which the time limit is twelve months. Up to this time your committee have heard of no action on this bill.

Your committee have recently been advised that it is probable that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives will hold hearings on amendments to the Pure Food Law, which include bills introduced into the House on the subject of cold storage similar to those now before the United States Senate. This Association will be represented in opposition to this legislation in connection with the joint committee referred to above.

In connection with legislation in the various States, we beg to report that four States have actually passed cold storage laws—California, Indiana, New Jersey and New York. Legislation was proposed in Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania and in both houses of Congress, but was not enacted into law in any of these bodies. Massachusetts has done the same thing in providing for a commission to study the question, who have now presented an exhaustive report on the subject.

It is interesting to note the provisions of the various proposed and adopted laws. Practically all provide for dating and affix a time limit. Inspection, publicity of holdings and requirements for informing the consumers are features of some of the other bills.

One of the worst conditions confronting us as a nation is the lack of uniformity in our State and National laws, and the conflict which inevitably ensues. This is coming to pass in this cold storage legislation, and is bound to result very unfavorably. There are, however, a number of favorable conditions in the present situation. Much has been accomplished in a better understanding of the business and in a recognition of the value and utility of the industry. In none of the laws has a time limit of less than nine months been adopted in spite of the fact that there were many proposals for a shorter term. The New Jersey and New York laws have been in operation since last spring, and while there is uncertainty as to certain provisions, the trade and the storage companies have adjusted themselves to the conditions and business is proceeding as usual.

Another favorable condition is the action of the Third National Conservation Congress at Kansas City recently in appointing a standing committee on foods. This was accomplished through the efforts of this Association.

We desire to especially commend the report of the Massachusetts Commission in reference to the cold storage of food, which was published in January, 1912, and is the most complete and able compilation of all the facts and conditions involved published. The report is a valuable work of reference, and should be in the hands of every person interested in the subject. The commission recommended a bill, which will doubtless be considered by the Legislature of Massachusetts, but it is hoped that before this bill becomes a law some of the objectionable features of the proposed legislation may be changed.

In the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1911, a very valuable presentation of facts was submitted concerning the very small quantity of goods carried for periods longer than one year, absolutely refuting the statement concerning longer periods in which products had been carried

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FOR
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ICE TOOLS

OF THE
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BUFFALO, Keystone Transfer Co.
CHICAGO, F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin
CINCINNATI, Pan Handle Storage Warehouse, The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd., Newman Bros., Inc.
DENVER, Denver Transit & Warehouse Co.
DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.
EL PASO, El Paso Storage Warehouse Co.
FORT WORTH, Western Warehouse Co.
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
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JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuie & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.

MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEMPHIS, Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Helmsdorf.
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Iron Warehouses.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasselcher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA, O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd., Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER, Rochester Carting Co.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS, McPheeters Warehouse Co., Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.
SAN ANTONIO, Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
TOLEDO, Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

in cold storage. The statements in this report concerning the effect of cold storage on prices, we are informed, are now under revision because of the new facts which have been brought to the attention of the Department, and will, when published, correct some of the conclusions in the report.

Your commission desires to thank the members of the Association for their co-operation, and will appreciate it if our members in the various sections of the country will advise our secretary or chairman of the commission concerning new proposals or changes with regard to legislation in the several States on this subject.

OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS MEET.

(Continued from page 16.)

Little Rock, Ark., won the honor of entertaining the next convention in June, 1913.

President Newberry On the Seed Yield.

The opening day's session, on Thursday, was called to order by President J. C. Newberry, of Texas. The invocation was delivered by Rev. A. U. Boone, D.D., after which Leo Goodman, assistant city attorney, made the address of welcome. The response to the address of welcome was made by Mr. Parkhouse.

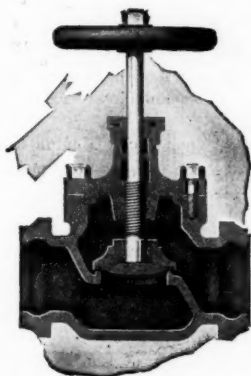
The annual address of President Newberry was enthusiastically received by the members. He made the statement that the present yield of cotton seed is not keeping pace with the increase in the demand for its use. He asked that one of the imperative duties of the association be an effort to enlarge the yield from a given quantity of seed and to place within reach of the great consuming public a wholesome and pure article of food.

Mr. Newberry based his statement on the figures of the estimated cotton crop of 15,000,000 bales, yielding 7,500,000 tons of cotton seed. "If we reserve 2,500,000 tons for planting and use by those who have not learned the value of cottonseed products resulting from the crushing process," he said, "we have left 5,000,000 tons for the season's crush. This will yield approximately 175,000,000 gallons of oil, to be distributed among the 90,000,000 people of the United States.

"This distribution would amount to little less than two gallons per capita. From this must be deducted the amount annually exported and a large percentage which is used by soap manufacturers. When we remember that twenty or even ten years ago cottonseed oil for cooking purposes was used by comparatively few people, and consider the prejudice that then existed against its domestic consumption, it is amazing to reflect upon the revolution that has since occurred."

Dirty oil mills were severely scored by George T. Parkhouse in his address on "Prevention of Fires and Accidents in an Oil Mill." He also urged the adoption of the automatic sprinkler system as a preventive measure. Some of the "don'ts" to be observed, as given by Mr. Parkhouse, were as follows:

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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Shall we send you our Illustrated Catalogue, which will enable you to order from our nearest supply houses?

Their Prices are the same as ours.

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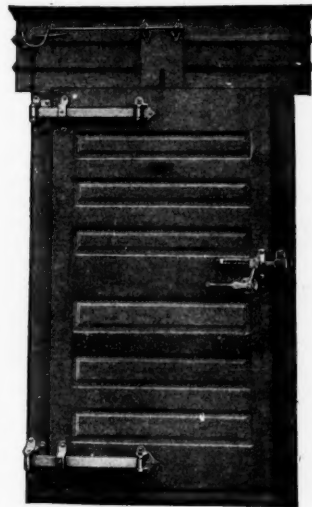
Largest Ice Machine Manufacturers
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TAFT PACKING CO.

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**Jones Cold Store Door
Company**

**Hagerstown, Md.
U. S. A.**

"Don't allow dirt or trash to accumulate about the mill."

"Keep corners and out-of-the-way places free from trash."

"Don't neglect having a scrap pile for everything useless."

"Don't fail to destroy the contents of the scrap pile by burning."

"Don't permit bearings to become hot."

"Don't permit smoking about the plant."

Other preventive and sanitary measures for the benefit of both employer and employee were advocated by Mr. Parkhouse. He urged that each superintendent see that his plant was whitewashed, and in particular the part of the mill devoted to the preparation of material for the press room, as an inexpensive proposition which makes for light, health and fire protection.

He gave examples out of his own experience of fires with possible tremendous losses which were extinguished and prevented by the properly installed sprinkler system.

Mr. Parkhouse's address was followed by that of C. P. Lamons on "Oil Mill Engines and Valve Setting." The talk was of a technical nature and full of educational value.

Secretary Wilson On the Food Laws.

The second day's session opened with the annual report of Secretary-Treasurer H. E. Wilson. It showed the organization to be in excellent condition, both as to membership and finances, and with new members admitted during the convention the total membership exceeds 400.

A feature of the day was Secretary Wilson's address on "The Pure Food Laws and the Cotton Seed Industry." He urged compliance with the food laws and outlined practical methods for obtaining sanitary efficiency in the oil mill. Cleanliness was pointed out as the first step toward obtaining the best results in business, and the more thoroughly the mill is cleaned, he said, the better it will run. He urged superintendents not to wait until the mill has finished the crush to start the cleaning process, but to commence with the beginning of operations by the mill.

"The cottonseed oil industry of today," said Mr. Wilson, "is not the small thing that it was ten years ago. We have gotten to where the world has turned its eyes on us and will soon be looking to us for all of its shortening, and the major portion of the breadstuffs, and we will have to rise to the occasion and meet with its expectations."

"Can we do this with our old slipshod methods of manufacturing and with old barns for factory buildings? Can we do this with our press rooms ankle deep with raw and uncooked meal and half pressed cake, mixed with oil on our press room floors? I have frequently observed at some mills that I have visited that tanks there have not been washed or cleansed for years. I say that we can not, and when the time comes, and it is coming very soon, that the government will appoint inspectors for this work, that there will be a grand cleaning up, and it is going to cost something, and why not get busy before the inspectors get hot on our trail?"

In the absence of former President F. E. Voorhies, Secretary Wilson read a paper written by Mr. Voorhies entitled, "Sobriety, Economy and Industry." It asked that the members of the association remember and live up to the three mottoes of the association and to regard the annual conventions as educational gatherings, instead of meetings for hilarious celebrations.

Other Interesting Papers Read.

F. W. Burrus delivered an address of much interest to the superintendents on "The Oil Expeller." A paper by W. E. Copenhaver was loudly applauded by the members. It was entitled "Individual Efficiency" and pointed out with practical demonstrations how the oil mill superintendent could make himself more valuable to his employer and to the men under his charge.

Edwin Lehman Johnson in his address on "The Physical Chemical Control of an Oil Mill" urged that the association devote every energy to the development of the new class of co-workers, the consulting specialists. Mr. Johnson gave object lessons in chemistry

with apparatus from his laboratory. Other papers included: "Economy of Operation and Results," by John B. Alford; "Steam Boilers and Their Treatment," by F. P. Morris; "General Care of an Oil Mill," by S. J. Duke; "Steam Engineering," by Past President M. W. Faherty; "Linting of Cotton Seed for Mill Purposes," by T. P. Wallace; "The O. M. S. A. and What It Is," by W. H. Emmerson; "Ice Making and Oil Milling," by O. E. Morris; "Steam Boilers and Their Treatment," by F. P. Morris.

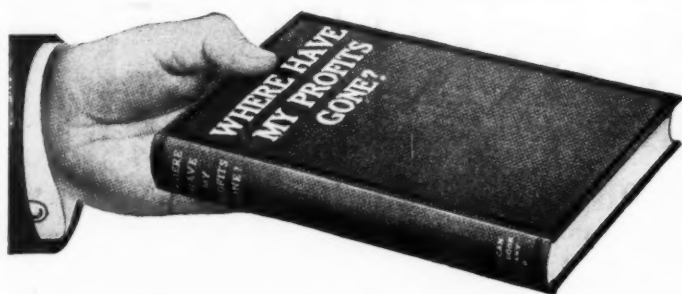
The third day's session was marked by the reading of other interesting papers and reports of committees. Among the addresses were: "Our New Method of Pressing," by C. D. Helm; "Separation and Oil Extraction," by H. C. Peasley; "Short Sketches of Oil Milling With Some Few Kicks," by past President T. J. McNulty.

A sharp fight was made between Dallas and Little Rock for the honor of entertaining the 1913 convention, and Little Rock won after a close vote. The officers of the association will fix the date for the meeting, which will be some time during next June.

Upon the election of officers, as already reported, all the candidates responded briefly to the flattering speeches made by their friends. Mr. Parkhouse urged that every member take a greater interest in the work of the organization, as in this way only can it be built up.

The meeting of the convention this year presented one novelty, no meeting having been held in any convention hall. All the sessions were held in the open air in the grand stand at the Tri-State fair grounds, while underneath the stand, where years ago the voices of the bookmakers were heard, was displayed an extensive exhibit of cotton seed crushing machinery and products.

The entertainment programme included a banquet tendered by the manufacturers and supply men's organization, and a boat excursion on the river, as well as other events for the ladies and a general good time for everybody.



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ELMIRA, NEW YORK

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Firm—Hog Movement Moderate—Hog
Prices Higher—Cash Conditions Dull—
Stocks Large—Lard Gaining Steadily—
Export Movement Fair.

The situation in the provision market is a difficult one to read. On one hand there is a large and rather steadily increasing stock of product at Western points, particularly Chicago, with complaints that the difficulty of getting storage room prevents further larger gains in stocks. On the other hand, there is an undertone of strength in the market, and a confidence shown by holders which tends to make bearish-inclined operators very cautious and extremely prompt to run whenever the market begins to display an advancing tendency.

The semi-monthly report on provision stocks at Chicago issued the early part of the week was a surprising statement to a good many who had been anticipating a decline in the supplies of product at Chicago. The statement showed of contract pork a total of 47,163 bbls., against 43,632 bbls. June 1st; lard, 142,032 tes., against 120,437 tes., and ribs, 26,025,000 lbs., against 26,388,000 lbs. The gain of 22,000 tes. of lard in two weeks in view of the liberal shipments of lard from Chicago, the claimed disappointing out-turn of lard from the hogs being killed and the general falling off in packing, started a selling movement but support came into the market and prices quickly recovered.

The technical situation in the market is attracting a good deal of attention at present. Some well informed people are very

confident that the speculative situation is controlled in the interest of large holders of the spot product, who with the help of cheap money and the general feeling regarding the late summer supply of hogs, are showing ability to hold values, notwithstanding the persistent claim of slow cash trade and the accumulating stocks.

The consuming trade seems to be pursuing a hand-to-mouth policy and is buying just to meet current requirements. Hogs while in somewhat smaller supply continue to move with a good deal of freedom and this is a continued disappointment to those who have been expecting a very marked let up in the movement. Hog packing for the week amounted to 625,000 against 505,000 last week and 665,000 last year; since March 1st, 7,995,000 against 8,865,000, same time last year.

Advices from the other side are somewhat mixed. It is claimed that the high price of livestock in Western Europe and the scarcity of fat supplies will mean a persistent demand for American meats and fats right through the summer and fall. The outward movement of hog products is certainly liberal and the shipments of all fats continue fair. The movement, however, does not compare with last year either in the quantity of meats going out or in the amount of fats going out. The statistics for May show quite a marked falling off in the exports of cattle, beef, both fresh and cured, also a decrease in bacon, pork and lard, but an increase in the movement of hams. The ex-

ports of lard decreased 9½ million pounds; tallow exports decreased 4,000,000 lbs.; oleo-oil shipments decreased about 16,000,000 lbs. and neutral lard decreased 2½ million pounds.

The situation abroad as to the probable demand for product is mixed. Claim is made that the high prices of feed stuffs have caused a serious marketing of livestock throughout Western Europe which will materially affect the supplies for market later this year. The demand for feed stuffs continues urgent and the world's exports of corn for the last few weeks have been of record proportion reflecting the urgent foreign demand for feeding stuff.

On the other hand, the decrease in exports of oleo-oil show the effect of the price on the one hand, and the good supply of butter oils abroad. In the American situation the markets are influenced to some extent by the very favorable feed stuffs promise. The pasturage conditions seem to be well high perfect all over the country and the promise is now for a heavy crop of hay, probably a record oats crop, and conditions are greatly improved for the corn crop on probably a record acreage. There was considerable uneasiness in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas over dry weather conditions, but within the past ten days, and mainly the past week, there have been heavy rains throughout the entire region, vastly increasing the prospects for the corn and grain crops of this great section of the country. The rains have also been general over the

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entire country east of the Rockies and the prospects are very reassuring.

The situation in cotton has been greatly improved by the rains in Texas and Oklahoma, where precipitation of 1 to 3 inches was reported. This week a leading trade paper of New York issued its annual estimate of the cotton acreage showing a decrease of only .54 per cent with a total area of 37,377,000 acres. It reported the condition of the plant a little behind last year but better than usual; cultivation of the crop good and prospects with normal weather for an out-turn second only to last year.

BEEF.—The volume of business is moderate but the arrivals are small and with light stocks on hand the tone is firm. Quoted: Family, \$18@18.50; mess, \$15@15.50; packet, \$17@17.50; extra India mess, \$29@29.50.

PORK.—The market is very quiet but firmly held, with a small jobbing trade. Mess is quoted at \$20.50@21; clear, \$19.25@21; family, \$20@21.

LARD.—The market is firmly held with the Western contract market, but trade is very quiet. City steam, 10½¢; Middle West, \$10.60@10.70; Western, \$11.25; refined Continent, \$11.25; South American, \$12.10; Brazil, kegs, \$13.10; compound lard, 8½¢@9c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, June 19, 1912:

BACON.—Amsterdam, Holland, 9,685 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 173,084 lbs.; Arendal, Norway, 5,131 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 5,250 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 42,419 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 5,250 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 3,387 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 47,029 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 65,731 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 22,670 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 2,969 lbs.; Havre, France, 15,941 lbs.; Hull, England, 181,743 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,642 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 332,829 lbs.; London, England, 16,410 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 67,490 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 5,500 lbs.; Newcastle, England,

30,042 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 5,187 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 56,989 lbs.; Oran, Algeria, 10,407 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 200,409 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 61,790 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 31,815 lbs.; Stockton, England, 9,334 lbs.; Sunderland, England, 13,042 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 15,154 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 146,820 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 7,358 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 26,658 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 2,083 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 5,646 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,300 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 3,804 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 3,740 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 2,101 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 222,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 17,944 lbs.; Havre, France, 34,644 lbs.; Hull, England, 130,588 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,051 lbs.; Limon, C. R., 1,381 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,726,400 lbs.; London, England, 97,978 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 6,445 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 5,117 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 5,833 lbs.; Oran, Algeria, 3,220 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 1,584 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 694 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 1,179 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 3,276 lbs.; Santander, Spain, 1,966 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 5,090 lbs.; Southampton, England, 132,952 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 966 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,460 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 56,800 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 203,262 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 18,978 lbs.; Beira, E. Africa, 1,600 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 349,928 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 2,200 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 10,000 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 35,906 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 10,485 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 3,225 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 15,655 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 20,283 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 82,335 lbs.; Danzig, Germany, 55,000 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 8,612 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 6,319 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 21,630 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 123,538 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,929 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,373,808 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 51,613 lbs.; Havre, France, 34,487 lbs.; Hull, England, 272,800 lbs.; Kilindim, 1,000 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,536 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 352,500 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 41,901 lbs.; Limon, C. R., 3,420 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 357,241 lbs.; London, England, 177,430 lbs.;

Malmo, Sweden, 30,564 lbs.; Manchester, England, 188,079 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 32,460 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 2,896 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 14,500 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 95,075 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 30,295 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 16,697 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 21,964 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 418,294 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 9,770 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 18,158 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 14,543 lbs.; Southampton, England, 14,129 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 726,538 lbs.; Sunderland, England, 4,200 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 23,170 lbs.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 1,112 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 16,582 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Cape Town, Africa, 600 gals.; London, England, 22 bbls.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1,000 gals.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 25 bbls., 30 tcs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 36 bbls.; Dominica, W. I., 57 bbls., 86 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 15 bbls.; London, England, 25 bbls., 7 tcs.; Marseilles, France, 26 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 70 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 77 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 23 bbls.; San Domingo, San Dom., 17 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 46 bbls., 17 tcs.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 56 pa.; Bordeaux, France, 415 pa.; Cristobal, Panama, 67 pa.; Havre, France, 345 pa.; Marseilles, France, 155 bxs., 8 pa.; Oran, Algeria, 85 bxs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 46 cs.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Saturday, June 15, 1912, with comparative tables:

PORK, BBLs.			
To—	Week ending June 15, 1912.	Week ending June 13, 1911.	From Nov. 1, '11, to June 15, 1912.
United Kingdom..	200	544	15,547
Continent	324	305	10,475
So. & Cen. Am.	339	538	12,078
West Indies	1,195	947	36,004
Br. No. Am. Col.	463	865	15,164
Other countries ..	6	9	203
Total	2,527	3,208	89,471

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	5,999,200	7,625,250	212,818,837
Continent	896,225	1,925,250	31,680,680
So. & Cen. Am.	127,425	51,200	4,331,775
West Indies	99,375	229,850	10,337,275
Br. No. Am. Col.	16,000	18,725	114,750
Other countries ..	9,200	19,200	272,525
Total	7,147,425	9,866,475	250,744,842

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	6,524,950	5,585,470	182,020,627
Continent	3,123,000	8,401,250	175,751,160
So. & Cen. Am.	485,000	850,100	18,738,550
West Indies	465,000	686,850	33,520,875
Br. No. Am. Col.	74,505	74,080	816,156
Other countries ..	13,800	6,600	1,391,800
Total	10,686,255	15,593,350	412,231,468

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,885	3,362,550	6,278,500
Boston	20	1,185,875	2,007,755
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	384,000
New Orleans	622	113,000	519,000
Galveston .....	.....	.....	70,000
Montreal .....	.....	2,488,000	1,427,000
Total week	2,527	7,147,425	10,686,255
Previous week ..	1,500	5,232,825	10,743,010
Two weeks ago..	2,523	9,008,318	11,935,075
Cor. week last y'r	3,208	9,866,475	15,593,350

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '11, to June 15, '12.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	17,894,200	15,309,400	2,494,800
Meats, lbs.	250,744,842	223,312,148	27,432,694
Lard, lbs.	412,231,468	373,258,426	38,973,042

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WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—A great deal of interest has not been manifested during the past week in this market. Price changes have been unimportant, but nevertheless there continues a marked division of sentiment and a great deal of irregularity in the trade. From nearly all sources the information is obtained that high-grade tallows hold exceedingly well, but on the other hand the lower grades are inclined to lag. The steadiness of the better brands is not surprising and is generally conceded to result from the high prices of meats which militates against large fat supplies. Probably, mainly instrumental in the tendency for the off grade tallows to display evidence of heaviness is the grease situation. It appears as though the cheap greases are offered in abundance with a great deal placed for sale by Western interests. This has unfavorably affected the better classes of greases and naturally exerts influence on the cheaper tallows.

The buying power has often been questioned but it still seems to be light and about commensurate with the offerings from all sources. Demand seems to be scattered and for rather limited quantities at a time, bespeaking of conservatism, which is so noticeable in many of the principal trades of this country. It can not be said, however, that there is extreme pessimism, in fact, trade organs are rather hopeful of the prospects of this country as far as business is concerned, notwithstanding the fact that we are in the midst of a strenuous political campaign. Meanwhile the foreign situation has afforded no incentive. London auction sales are still postponed, due to the dockmen's strike, and takings of our tallow by foreigners are light. Locally, prime city tallow is quoted at $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; city special, $6\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ in bbls., and country tallow, $6\frac{1}{8}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, nom. in tes., as to quality.

STEARINE.—Nominally the market is lower. Buyers and sellers are apart and while there have been some concessions on the part of holders they have not been enticing to users. Prices are quoted at from 12 to 14¢, nominally.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

GREASE.—The manufacturing interest has been very quiet again this week, with only small sales reported. Quotations: Yellow, $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; bone, $5\frac{1}{8}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; house, $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; "B" and "A" white, nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is dull with prices nominally steady. Yellow, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; and white, $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

COCOANUT OIL.—The waiting policy which has been a factor in other fat markets has been in evidence again this week and trading has been very quiet. Quotations: Cochin, $9\frac{3}{4}$ to 10¢; July-August arrival, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to

$9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Ceylon, $8\frac{3}{4}$ to $8\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; shipment, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

PALM OIL.—The market is firm but quiet. Consumers are doing little and continue to buy in a hand-to-mouth way. Quoted: Prime red spot, $6\frac{1}{8}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; do. to arrive, $6\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Lagos, spot, $6\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; to arrive, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; palm kernel, $8\frac{3}{8}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; shipment, $8\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

CORN OIL.—Prices have ruled steady all the week with the volume of business limited. Prices are quoted at \$6.25 to \$6.30 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market shows very little interest, with only a small business doing from day to day. Spot is quoted at $6\frac{1}{8}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, while shipment oil is $6\frac{1}{8}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The trading is small but with the demand limited prices are fairly steady. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 96¢; 30 do., $85\frac{1}{2}$ to $86\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 40 do., water white, $75\frac{1}{2}$ to $80\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; prime, 64¢; low grade off yellow, 61 to 62¢.

OLEO OIL.—Prices have shown a little further recession. Following fairly good sales at 73 florins at Rotterdam some of the packers have been willing to meet the market at 72 and a fairly good trade has been effected. Choice is quoted at 12½¢; New York, medium, 10¢; Rotterdam, 72 florins.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, June 19, 1912:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 58 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 35 bbls.; Cape Town, Africa, 12 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 15 tes.; Cayenne, French Guiana, $27\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 75 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 25 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 50 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 235 bbls.; Dominica, W. I., 40 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 130 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 350 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 111 bbls., 13 tes.; Liverpool, England, 50 bbls.; London, England, 10 tes.; Martinique, W. I., 1,125 lbs., 68 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 19 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 10 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 50 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 8 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Christiania, Norway, 210 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 160 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 320 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 239 tes.; Hull, England, 200 tes.; Liverpool, England, 70 tes.; London, England, 125 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,090 tes.; Stavanga, Norway, 70 tes.; Stockholm, Sweden, 35 tes.; Trieste, Austria, 75 tes.

OLEO OIL.—From Baltimore, Md., to Rotterdam, Holland, 225 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Cartagena, Colombia, 3,240 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 8,196 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 22,640 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 3,460 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 7,520 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 6,144 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 3,775 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 1,400 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,200 lbs.

TALLOW.—Cartagena, Colombia, 12,519 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 39,000 lbs.; London, England, 97,410 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 9,200 lbs.; Rega, Russia, 26,480 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 10 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 75 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 10 bbls., 48 bbs.; London, England, 100 cs.

CANNED MEATS.—Batavia, Java, 203 cs.; Beira, E. Africa, 25 cs.; Cape Town, Africa, 582 cs.; Cristobal, Panama, 4 cs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 50 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 330 cs.; Hamburg, Germany, 40 cs.; Havre, France, 45 cs.; Hull, England, 715 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 62 cs.; Liverpool, England, 460 cs.; London, England, 1,165 cs.; Manchester, England, 737 cs.; Newcastle, England, 410 cs.; Para, Brazil, 205 cs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 40 cs.; Santiago, Cuba, 503 pa.; Southampton, England, 231 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 44 pa.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 20.—The reports in these columns lately regarding the situation in the supply of cattle and hogs hold good for the present week, and the provision markets have shown but small fluctuations either way. The stocks of lard out West continue liberal, and the season is now at hand when the consumption of this article decreases. The demand for neutral lard has been restricted, and in oleo oil there has been another spell of dullness, which ended in sales at reduced figures. The butter markets in Europe show decline, which is usual at this time of the year. The demand for cotton oil from abroad has died out entirely, and no transactions are taking place at the moment for export.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, June 21.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—			
Bankers' 60 days	4.8775	@ 4.8785	
Demand sterling	4.8745	@ 4.8750	
Paris—			
Commercial, 90 days....	5.23½	@ 5.22½	—1-16
Commercial, 60 days....	5.21½	@ 5.21½	—1-32
Commercial, sight	5.18½	@ 5.18½	—1-16
Berlin—			
Commercial, 90 days....	94	@ 94	1-16
Commercial, 60 days....	94½	@ 94	7-16
Commercial, sight	95	@ 95½	1-16
Antwerp—			
Commercial, 60 days....	5.25	@ 5.24½	—1-16
Amsterdam—			
Commercial, 60 days....	40	@ 40	—1-16

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Hamburg, Per Ton, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	17/6	@ 26c.
Oil Cake	11/3	@ 19c.
Bacon	17/6	@ 26c.
Lard, tierces	17/6	@ 26c.
Cheese	25/	@ 45c.
Canned meats	17/6	@ 26c.
Butter	30/	@ 48c.
Tallow	17/6	@ 26c.
Pork, per barrel	17/6	@ 26c.

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COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS**Hamburg.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, June 21.—Market weak. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 64 marks; butter oil, 63½ marks; summer yellow, 58 marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, June 21.—Market weak. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 40 florins; choice summer white, 40 florins, and butter oil, 39 florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, June 21.—Market barely steady. Quotations: Summer yellow, 70 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, June 21.—Market nominal. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 75 francs; prime winter yellow, 81 francs; choice summer white oil, 81½ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, June 21.—Market weak; no demand. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 29½s.; summer yellow, 29s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS**Columbia.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., June 20.—Crude cottonseed oil, 42c. bid.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., June 20.—Crude cottonseed oil, 42½c. Meal, \$25.50 f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$5.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 20.—Cotton oil market dull; prime crude steady at 44½c. Prime eight per cent. meal dull at \$27.50@28 per short ton. Hulls dull, nominally \$6.75, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 20.—Crude cottonseed oil steady, at 43@44c., according to quality; stocks almost depleted; edible grades scarce. Meal dull and unchanged. Hulls, \$7.50 loose, \$9.50 sacked, New Orleans; demand increasing.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, June 19, 1912.—The market during the past week was very dull and uninteresting. Daily transactions were of very small proportions, and mostly of a professional character. Some light "long" liquidation, however, was in evidence all week. Light "short" selling of the new crop deliveries for Western accounts was also noticed. Daily fluctuations were confined to a point or two, but at the end of the week net declines of some 9 to 12 points were recorded. The crude oil market was quiet, with sales confined to remnant tanks. The domestic consuming trade was exceedingly

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dull all week. The foreign consuming market continues to show no interest in American cotton oil. We look for a dull dropping market for the coming week.

EASTERN CAROLINA CRUSHERS MEET.

The Eastern Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association recently held their annual meeting at the Monticello Hotel, Norfolk, Va. There was a full attendance of the members. The meeting was called to order by President C. L. Ives, of New Bern, N. C. The principal business transacted was the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following results: M. C. Braswell, Battleboro, N. C., President; E. B. Borden, Jr., Goldsboro, N. C., Vice-president; F. C. Dunn, Kinston, N. C., Treasurer; H. A. White, Greenville, N. C., Secretary. An Executive Committee of five, composed of the following, were also elected: C. L. Ives, New Bern, N. C.; E. B. Borden, Jr., Goldsboro, N. C.; C. A. Johnson, Tarboro, N. C.; M. C. Braswell, Battleboro, N. C.; W. N. Gregory, Hertford, N. C. After the election of officers short talks were made by various members on subjects that were of interest, after which the meeting adjourned.

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' MEETINGS.

Mississippi Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Hotel Edwards, Jackson, Miss., June 25 and 26. This is a postponement from June 18.

Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Houston, Tex., July 22, 23 and 24.

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82 BEAVER STREET**NEW YORK****OKLAHOMA COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.**

Oklahoma's production of cottonseed oil, oilcake and meal in 1909, according to reports of the Federal Census Bureau, amounted in value to \$5,187,000, or an increase of 67 per cent. in five years. The industry ranked second in the State at the time of the census. The statistics presented include those for all establishments engaged primarily in extracting oil from the seed and in refining oil for sale. The industry shows a decided increase during the decade in the average number of wage earners, the value of product, and the value added by manufacture.

EXPORTS OF COTTON OIL COMPARED.

Exports of cottonseed oil from the United States for the month of May, according to preliminary government figures, were 1,467,490 lbs., compared to 1,644,703 lbs. in May a year ago. It will be seen that the foreign shipments drop below those of a year ago for the first time since the heavy export movement began in the fall. For the eleven months ending with May, 1912, exports are given as 23,081,988 lbs., compared to 15,737,941 lbs. for a like period a year ago.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Trade in Futures Quiet—Consuming Inquiry Also Slow—Prices Sagged Under Speculative Realizing—Steadiness of Lard Values Offset by Favorable Grain and Cotton Prospects — Sentiment More Bearish.

Not impelled by any particular incident, dealings in the cottonseed oil future market this week were again light and almost totally void of significance. Factors which are expected to influence the price list one way or the other, such as lard fluctuations, cotton prospects and consuming demand for oil, did not change decisively, so that there was little to encourage interest among speculators or consumers of oil. The slightly lower range of values, however, makes it obvious that there was scattered liquidation and while among the buyers, there were recognized brokers, believed to be acting for principal refining shorts and other large shorts, the fact that these people were able to cover their commitments on a slightly lower plane, did not encourage an expansion of demand from any specific quarter.

If anything, sentiment seems to be somewhat more in favor of a lower level of values, but there is little aggressiveness noted in this direction. Some authorities in explanation of this argued that a moderate short interest is already outstanding but in most quarters it is contended that there is still sufficient nervousness as to the supplies at the end of the season and as to the cotton crop, not to mention other changeable fea-

tures, such as the provision and grain markets, to warrant a cautious attitude. It must be admitted on the other hand that what has aided in augmenting the ranks of the bears is the failure of tension to develop in the supply and demand situation at this date. In other words, there was considerable accumulation of oil contracts some time ago on the supposition that during the early summer, if lard values were maintained, the supplies of unsold oil would be found to be at a low ebb so as to result in enhancement of values.

Surely pure lard has been held at fairly high prices, so that it can be assumed that the heavy buying of oil during the middle and commencement of the season satisfied the wants of the trade for a longer period than had been counted on. Undoubtedly, there is still time for a shortage in supplies to manifest itself, in fact, many believe that supplies in consumers hands are extremely small, due to their perfunctory buying of the past several weeks, but it seems to be the opinion in most quarters that there are other important items to be taken into consideration when ideas concerning the intrinsic merits of cottonseed oil are involved.

With a further readjustment anticipated in the speculative situation, this being expected to result from July notices in the very near future, it is likely that there will be less confusion in the market expressions. Outstanding commitments have already been reduced materially but it continues a matter of conjecture as to the volume of oil which

is to be delivered during the month by refiners who are thought to be short a moderate volume in the nature of future contracts (July and September) against these available supplies. It is only reasonable to suppose that even the interests concerned are not fully prepared to act one way or the other as shorts have practically the entire month of July in which to fulfill commitments and if in this intervening time prices recede, contracts may be repurchased, or if consuming inquiry should improve, it may be to the advantage of these interests to repurchase their contracts in the contract market. Of course, a great deal will depend upon the action taken by some of the longs, although at this season it must be said that there is no great desire to take in oil on delivery, particularly as there is more or less oil which is just about grading so as to permit of its tender on contracts.

The new crop cottonseed oil options are gradually receiving more attention. It will be recalled that it was during the late summer and early fall that a large foreign demand developed last season which absorbed an enormous quantity of the supplies. Domestic trade was also large at that time, due partly to the attractiveness of cottonseed oil prices. Many believe that with new crop futures at present levels, this advanced buying will not be noted this season, particularly as the feed crop situation is decidedly more hopeful at present than last year. Of course, lard values can not be ignored and while it is admitted that the

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fall supply of hogs will probably be light, well informed authorities are inclined to the belief that with cheap feed stuffs, the later supplies may increase rapidly.

On the other hand, if supplies at the end of this season prove to be light, an advance in the old crop deliveries will probably exert a sympathetic effect on the distant months. Looming up, however, as a latent factor, is the cotton situation. The development of the plant the past week has been extremely satisfactory. There were beneficial rains in the Western states and moisture in the East was not heavy enough to cause alarm. On July 3d the Government will issue another report on the condition of the plant, which will probably be bearish, but as to the acreage figures there are divergent opinions current. Recently general expectations were for a reduction in the area of anywhere from 5 to 10 per cent, but during the week the Financial Chronicle estimated the acreage reduction at only half of one per cent. The replies to this publication also made possible the opinion that with favorable weather the outlook favored a crop in excess of any other year with the exception of last. It is realized that it is not necessary to secure such an enormous out-turn of cotton as last season to furnish the same oil supply as was received for 1911-12, a great deal naturally depending upon the prices to be paid for seed and its quality. During the week, it was frequently reported that offerings of new crude oil were freer. This was not astonishing considering the crop outlook as of today, prevailing levels of new crop oil and the lull in the consuming inquiry.

Closing prices, Saturday, June 15, 1912.—Spot, \$6.80@7.15; June, \$6.80@6.95; July, \$6.89@6.91; August, \$6.99@7; September, \$7.09@7.10; October, \$7.07@7.08; November, \$6.63@6.65; December, \$6.57@6.59; January, \$6.60@6.63. Futures closed at 1 to 6 decline. Sales were: July, 500, \$6.90; August, 1,700, \$7.69; September, 600, \$7.10@7.09; Octo-

ber, 1,700, \$7.09@7.07; December, 200, \$6.59. Total sales, 4,700 bbls. Good off, \$6.50@6.90; off, \$6.15@6.50; reddish off, \$6.15@6.25; winter, \$7@7.80; summer, \$6.90@7.80.

Closing prices, Monday, June 17, 1912.—Spot, \$6.70@6.95; June, \$6.75@7; July, \$6.87@6.88; August, \$6.97@6.99; September, \$7.07@7.09; October, \$7.04@7.06; November, \$6.61@6.66; December, \$6.58@6.60; January, \$6.62@6.66. Futures closed at 5 decline to 2 advance. Sales were: July, 2,900, \$6.88@6.86; August, 100, \$6.97; September, 2,700, \$7.08@7.06; October, 2,600, \$7.05@7.03; December, 100, \$6.56. Total sales, 8,400 bbls. Good off, \$6.55@6.90; off, \$6.55@6.60; reddish off, \$6.15@6.28; winter, \$7@7.99; summer, \$7@7.80.

Closing prices, Tuesday, June 18, 1912.—Spot, \$6.75@7.10; June, \$6.75@7.10; July, \$6.86@6.87; August, \$6.96@6.97; September, \$7.06@7.07; October, \$7.02@7.03; November, \$6.60@6.62; December, \$6.56@6.57; January, \$6.58@6.60. Futures closed at 1 to 2 decline. Sales were: July, 1,400, \$6.88@6.87; August, 100, \$6.97; September, 1,500, \$7.09@7.07; October, 1,100, \$7.07@7.03; November, 200, \$6.63; December, 900, \$6.58. Total sales, 5,200 bbls. Good off, \$6.60@6.95; off, \$6.20@6.60; reddish off, \$6.10@6.30; winter, \$7@7.80; summer, \$7@7.80.

Closing prices, Wednesday, June 19, 1912.—Spot, \$6.70@7.05; June, \$6.75@7; July, \$6.84@6.85; August, \$6.94@6.95; September, \$7.04@7.05; October, \$6.99@7; November, \$6.57@6.58; December, \$6.51@6.54; January, \$6.50@6.53. Futures closed at unchanged to 8 decline. Sales were: July, 1,300, \$6.86@6.85; August, 500, \$6.95; September, 2,400, \$7.07@7.05; October, 800, \$7.02@6.99; December, 1,200, \$6.56@6.55; January, 600, \$6.56@6.52. Total sales, 6,800 bbls. Good off, \$6.50@6.90; off, \$6.20@6.60; reddish off, \$6.10@6.26; winter, \$7@7.75; summer, \$7@7.70.

Closing prices, Thursday, June 20, 1912.—Spot, \$6.70; June, \$6.81@6.99; July, \$6.81@6.83; August, \$6.91@6.93; September, \$7.02@7.04; October, \$6.95@6.97; November, \$6.50@

6.54; December, \$6.46@6.47; January, \$6.47@6.50. Futures closed, 3 to 4 decline. Sales were: July, 2,400, \$6.84@6.80; August, 200, \$6.94; September, 3,300, \$7.04@7.02; October, 4,600, \$6.99@6.95; November, 800, \$6.54@6.51; December, 1,000, \$6.50@6.47; January, 400, \$6.50@6.48. Total sales, 12,800 bbls. Good off, \$6.50@6.90; off, \$6.10@6.59; reddish off, \$6.14@6.25; winter, \$7@7.75; summer, \$7@7.70.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

GEORGIA CRUSHERS' MEETING.

(Continued from page 17.)

value of cottonseed meal is \$6 per 100 lbs. in comparison with corn, yet it is only bringing \$1.45 per 100 lbs. According to government reports, cottonseed hulls is equal in feeding value to No. 1 timothy hay, and yet on the markets today hay is selling at \$1.85 per 100 lbs., while hulls are bringing only 47½ cents per 100 lbs. Cottonseed oil, that is more wholesome and nutritious than hog's lard, is only selling for 7c. per pound. We need more publicity as to the wholesomeness and value of our products.

The reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, as proposed by President Taft, and passed by the United States Congress, was rejected by the Canadian Government. It is to be hoped that a similar treaty will yet be made with Canada, as it will be beneficial to both countries, and will lead to increased demand and consumption of cottonseed oil.

We have been exceedingly fortunate in persuading the Georgia Legislature to amend

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several bills that were introduced, for if they had become laws as they were originally proposed, they would have injured our industry, and we would not have been able to pay the farmers as much as we did for their seed.

It is in my judgment that the mills ought to sell their products to the consumers, either direct or through legitimate brokers, and not through middlemen who act as speculators. Some of our members have a feeling remembrance of this evil during the past season.

Endorses the Fight for Oleomargarine.

We are under many obligations to our United States Senators and Representatives, especially to Senator Hoke Smith, for their support of the oleomargarine bill, known as the Burleson bill, No. 14,112. It seeks to reduce the tax on oleomargarine. This tax should never have been imposed upon our product, as it is class legislation. I hope to see this bill yet passed by Congress, as the farmers, and we as manufacturers of their seed, are vitally interested.

As president, I called a special meeting of the Association, which was held in Atlanta, January 4, 1912, to hear addresses from Dr. E. M. Nighbert, special representative of the United States Government, on the subject, "The Eradication of the Cattle Tick in Georgia"; and Dr. A. M. Soule, president of the Agricultural College of Georgia, on "Cottonseed Meal as a Food for Dairy Animals." The addresses were interesting and most instructive.

The thanks of the Association are due Dr. A. M. Soule for his many interesting and instructive articles on cottonseed meal and hulls as food for cattle, and cottonseed meal as a fertilizer. I recommend that this Association adopt steps to have them printed, either by the Association as a whole or by private subscription. At present, we have very little in the way of literature to give to would-be seekers of information relative to the value of our products and their use, and I cannot help but feel that our Association has been asleep in this direction; for if we have goods to sell, the way to get them on the market is by publicity.

I consider the most important matters that this Association can take up, in the next few years, are the study of the boll weevil and the eradication of the cattle tick.

Fight the Boll Weevil and Cattle Tick.

The first, the boll weevil, is steadily marching Eastward, and while it may be two, possibly three, years before it will visit our State, we should be alive to the situation and adopt all preventive measures possible. We should start a campaign of education; have speakers meet the farmers of different sections, to enlighten them, and teach them how to fight this evil. We should not delay the matter until the boll weevil is here, but should take time by the forelock, so our farmer friends will be prepared.

We are vitally interested in this, and should see that the proper steps are taken at once looking to all possible publicity on this subject, and see that it is disseminated

to our farmer friends. There has been a disposition on the part of the press, and of the public generally, to minimize the possibility of harm by the boll weevil to the cotton crop, and any let-up on the fight will be disastrous to the planters.

I know of no matter that has ever come before this Association that has prospects for the advancement of our business, directly or indirectly, as has this matter of the eradication of the cattle tick. Georgia is distinctly a cattle State. It has more advantages than any State that I know of, and if the tick is eradicated it means more cattle, better cattle, all of which means better markets for our products and better lands and seed richer in oil. To me it seems a waste, when we stop to think that we ship our meal to New England and for export. We should take advantage of what our kind Father above has endowed us with, and consume these products in our own State. We are most fortunate in having with us, as our guest, gentlemen who will make addresses upon these subjects, the boll weevil and the cattle tick.

The Southern Railway are spending thousands of dollars in their campaign of education throughout their territory, both on how to fight the boll weevil, and how to eradicate the cattle tick; and we must be up and doing our part in this great work. I recommend that this Association, during its present session, do prepare suitable memorials to Congress, asking that appropriation to further the fight on the eradication of the cattle tick be increased from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000 per annum.

Your Executive Committee appointed Messrs. Smith & Kelly official inspectors for the port of Savannah, and Mr. O. E. West, official inspector for the port of Brunswick, for the Association.

The 1911 Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of the U. S. Government states that the assistant statistician has been assigned the duties of supervising and instructing the forty-six State agents, and the eighteen special field agents. As we are interested in the accuracy of the crop reports, I feel that an office should be created, so some one should have direct supervision of the field agents; and that suitable memorials, in the shape of a petition, addressed to the United States Congress, should be prepared, urging that this office be created.

When we stop to think of the enormous amount of money that our government spends for the army and navy, the amount devoted to the agricultural interests seems insignificant. We should urge our farmer friends that they stand in their own light when they do not demand fertilizers whose source of nitrogen is derived from cottonseed meal; and I think the members of this Association should put before them the fact that the more they demand our meal the better prices we can pay for their seed.

The Value of Advertising.

I feel that we should use the press more freely than we do to advertise our products, let the public know more about them. Advertise them in your local papers, and you will be surprised at the results obtained through them. It will bring you nearer the farmer, and encourage the exchange of his seed for meal and hulls. I believe it would pay you to give the farmer a better trade in exchange, rather than buy his seed and sell him meal and hulls. It develops the home market for your products, and indirectly builds up the land adjacent to your mills. I have pursued this policy at my mills and feel that it has paid me.

Since our last meeting the great Reaper has called to his last resting place Mr. Chas. E. Adams. Resolutions expressing the loss this Association has sustained in the death of this member will be presented by the committee appointed for that purpose.

In conclusion, I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in electing me as your president for the year now ending, and while my efforts have not been all they might have been, yet in my humble way I trust I have accomplished something; and last, but not least, I want to congratulate the Association upon having such an able and efficient secretary as Mr. P. D. McCarley. I assure you he has been untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of the Association.

Mr. C. W. Ashcraft, president of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, delivered an address on "The Association," which was greatly enjoyed. Mr. Ashcraft is an impressive and forceful speaker.

At the afternoon session the report of Secretary-Treasurer P. D. McCarley, of At-

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lanta, was made, which showed the Association to be in splendid condition and growing rapidly.

Dr. Nighbert on the Cattle Tick.

The second day's session was begun with an address by Dr. E. M. Nighbert, inspector in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, whose subject, the "Cattle Tick Proposition," was handled in a most interesting manner. He said in part:

The establishment of a National Bureau of Animal Industry, in connection with the United States Department of Agriculture, and the adoption of an animal husbandry division, in connection with the various agricultural colleges and experiment stations throughout the country, twenty-five or thirty years ago, has been of great service to the people of this nation.

The livestock industry of the United States has attracted the attention of the entire world, because this is a great livestock, grain and grass country. Progress along this line is one of the greatest farm assets, taking into consideration what an animal industry means to the producer, consumer and manufacturer. Without an animal industry, you as manufacturers necessarily would look about far and near, and even in vain, for a commercial channel to place a very profitable by-product of great feeding value. Cottonseed meal is familiar to almost every foreign tongue in the old world. Its use in the best and most profitable way, in reality, has been neglected here at home.

I am pleased to state to you that the past two or three years' study in a practical way of the best, safest and most profitable way of feeding cottonseed meal to cattle is that it should be done with the combination of silage. The North Carolina station has demonstrated beyond any doubt, and many other feeding experiments throughout the country have substantiated the same fact, that greater quantities of meal per day may be fed to cattle in this way, and the prime factor in this particular method is that the feeding may be continued longer and the animals finished in a prime market condition.

Two or three years ago I told you gentlemen that every crusher concern in the State of Georgia, and in the South for that matter, ought to be interested in the establishment of a cattle industry, because you are manufacturers and distributors of our most valuable cattle feed. You have demonstrated your sincerity with me, when last spring you offered your active and moral support in this work along the line of preliminary educational work in the way of literature, and the establishment of dipping vats at various points where your mills were located. You now have one vat in operation in Elberton, Ga. On June 4, 250 farmers were present to see cattle dipped. They brought with them 150 cattle.

What the Elberton oil mill people have done may be repeated by every mill throughout the State. The cattle tick is easily eradicated by dipping in an arsenic solution every 14 to 18 days. Ticks must have the blood of cattle; if destroyed by dipping they never have a chance to reproduce themselves. Twelve to fourteen treatments will destroy all ticks and prevent reproduction. Then the pastures or ranges will forever be free. A county, or State for that matter, by concerted action may completely destroy all ticks within a period of 4½ to 9 months.

The losses chargeable to the tick in Georgia are so stupendous that one will hardly believe a statement of the losses. Taking all into consideration, the estimated losses to the cattle industry alone, and to the industries to which a normal cattle industry would contribute, are \$6,500,000 to the State of Georgia, and \$50,000,000 annually to the entire South.

Dr. Nighbert was followed by Hon. E. E. Pomeroy, of Atlanta, whose subject was "Contracts," and whose address, which was greatly enjoyed, dealt with the legal phases of the business.

Dr. E. L. Worsham, State Entomologist, delivered the final set address before the convention, and his subject, "Cotton Boll Weevil and Other Insect Pests," was one of the most interesting and valuable addresses delivered before the convention.

The concluding session was given over to the reports of standing committees, the transaction of general business and the election of officers.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to June 19, 1912, for the period since September 1, 1911, and for the same period a year ago, were as follows:

From New York.				
Ports.	For week, Sept. 1, 1911.	Since Sept. 1, 1910-11.	Same period, 1910-11.	
Aalesund, Norway	102	—	—	
Aarhus, Denmark	25	—	—	
Aberdeen, Scotland	453	350	—	
Acajutla, Salvador	238	175	—	
Accra, W. Africa	160	—	—	
Adialah Gold Coast Colony, N. W. Africa	6	—	—	
Alexandretta, Syria	18	—	—	
Alexandria, Egypt	5,060	1,318	—	
Algiers, Algeria	423	147	—	
Algon Bay, Cape Colony	537	127	—	
Amapola, Honduras	23	12	—	
Amsterdam, Holland	658	—	—	
Ancona, Italy	2,950	1,799	—	
Antigua, W. I.	30	154	—	
Antilla, W. I.	30	—	—	
Antofagasta, Chile	35	17	—	
Antwerp, Belgium	6,948	3,147	—	
Arendal, Norway	50	—	—	
Arica, Chile	168	228	—	
Asuncion, Venezuela	17	21	—	
Auckland, N. Z.	804	152	—	
Aux Cayes, Haiti	4	17	—	
Azuza, W. I.	244	417	—	
Bahia, Brazil	409	569	—	
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	172	111	—	
Barbados, W. I.	671	1,014	—	
Barl, Italy	161	—	—	
Belra, E. Africa	435	61	—	
Belrut, Syria	24	590	—	
Belfast, Ireland	—	50	—	
Belgrade, Serbia	—	50	—	
Bergen, Norway	100	2,217	765	
Birkenhead, England	—	100	—	
Bordeaux, France	61	1,891	1,740	
Braila, Roumania	—	700	1,385	
Bremen, Germany	100	1,707	60	
Bristol, England	—	50	25	
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	21,294	12,051	
Bukharest, Roumania	—	9	450	
Calabari, Cuba	—	9	11	
Cairo, Egypt	—	465	104	
Camaguey	—	24	—	
Cape Haytian	—	9	—	
Cape Town, Africa	—	1,671	3,516	
Cardenas, Cuba	—	14	19	
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	7	
Carapano, Venezuela	—	—	10	
Casablanca, Venezuela	—	290	—	
Cavalla	—	25	—	
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	558	1,139	
Ceara, Brazil	—	19	151	
Christiania, Norway	—	5,968	1,825	
Christiansund, Norway	—	100	—	
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	187	258	
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	5	—	
Colon, Panama	—	2,604	2,396	
Constantinople, Turkey	—	14,231	18,260	
Constantia, Roumania	—	100	—	
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	8,143	4,880	
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	73	89	
Cork, Ireland	—	400	1,250	
Corral	—	207	—	
Cristobal, Panama	12	333	5	
Cuenca, Colombia	—	13	—	
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	92	58	
Danzig, Germany	—	30	—	
Delagatch, Turkey	—	1,740	1,029	
Delagata Bay, Africa	—	239	426	
Demerara, Br. Guiana	24	2,225	2,019	
Domulica, W. I.	43	136	—	
Dortheim, Norway	—	210	375	
Dublin, Ireland	127	3,453	2,075	
Dunedin, N. Z.	—	9	105	
Dunkirk, France	—	—	250	
Palmon, W. I.	—	7	—	
Flume, Austria	—	925	800	
Frederickshald, Norway	—	105	—	
Fremantle, Australia	—	—	9	
Galatz, Roumania	—	6,695	4,575	
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	150	180	
Genoa, Italy	53	29,932	32,578	
Gibraltar, Spain	—	150	369	
Glasgow, Scotland	—	5,459	4,426	
Gonives, Haiti	—	4	2	
Gothenberg, Sweden	63	2,371	1,375	
Grand Papo	—	76	—	
Grenada, W. I.	—	83	7	
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	1,920	2,766	
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	39	30	
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	—	9	
Guaymas, Mexico	—	132	—	
Hamburg, Germany	—	322	2,910	
Havana, Cuba	—	856	2,778	
Havre, France	—	9,641	5,695	
Helsingborg, Sweden	—	100	—	
Helsingfors, Finland	—	40	53	
Hersens, Denmark	—	75	—	
Hull, England	—	732	—	
Iquique, Chile	10	104	367	
Jacmel, Haiti	—	4	32	
Jamaica, W. I.	—	—	11	
Jeremie, Haiti	—	—	25	
Kavala, Turkey	—	—	25	
Kingsford, W. I.	67	4,105	2,824	
Kobe, Japan	—	6	—	
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	145	25	
Kustendji, Roumania	—	2,950	3,125	
Lagos, Nigeria	—	66	—	
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	22	19	
La Libertad, Salvador	—	4	30	
La Paz, A. R.	—	101	43	
La Plata, A. R.	—	6	—	
La Union, Salvador	—	—	—	
Leghorn, Italy	202	7,403	8,539	
Leipsig, Germany	—	38	—	
Leith, Scotland	—	100	95	
Limon, C. R.	27	388	—	
Liverpool, England	—	31,912	11,221	
Loanda, Portuguese W. Africa	—	5	—	
London, England	—	7,722	7,501	
Lyttelton, N. Z.	—	—	54	
Macoris, San Dom.	—	601	1,997	
Malmo, Sweden	—	474	115	
Malta, Island of	100	3,062	3,361	
Manchester, England	—	6,460	5,748	
Manila, P. I.	—	9	—	
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	9	—	
Marsilles, France	1,444	26,047	15,843	
Martinique, W. I.	241	4,382	4,001	
Massawa, Arabia	—	—	19	
Matanzas, W. I.	16	82	102	
Mauritius, W. I.	—	—	10	
Melbourne, Australia	—	323	103	
Mersia, Turkey	—	71	—	
Monrovia, Africa	—	—	9	
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	32	86	
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	—	335	
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	9,157	6,711	
Naples, Italy	—	6,880	6,075	
Newcastle, England	—	238	125	
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	19	24	
Nipe, Cuba	—	—	10	
Norrkoping, Sweden	—	60	—	
Odessa, Russia	—	—	25	
Oran, Algeria	75	2,001	288	
Panama, Panama	—	6	3	
Panderna, Asia	—	610	—	
Para, Brazil	—	44	6	
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	45	3	
Pasto, Colombia	—	7	—	
Patras, Greece	—	325	—	
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	19	—	
Phillippeville, Algeria	—	—	97	
Ploens, Greece	—	45	225	
Plantation	—	5	—	
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	94	116	
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	390	248	
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	59	23	
Port Limon, C. R.	—	240	604	
Port Maria, W. I.	—	8	—	
Port Natal	—	—	8	
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	11	75	
Port Said, Egypt	—	500	431	
Porto Cortes, Honduras	—	7	—	
Preston, England	—	25	—	
Progreso, Mexico	—	46	68	
Puerto, Mexico	—	150	—	
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	621	289	
Punta Arcus, C. R.	—	460	4	
Ravenna, Italy	—	2,151	1,935	
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	94	3,716	7,437	
Redosta, A. R.	—	735	350	
Rosario, A. R.	—	666	19	
Rotterdam, Holland	244	47,913	23,549	
St. Croix, W. I.	—	5	12	
St. Johns, N. F.	—	154	134	
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	106	139	
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	33	29	
Salonica, Turkey	—	4,695	3,493	
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	36	21	
San Domingo, San Dom.	78	1,752	47	
Santiago, Chile	—	66	—	
Santiago, Cuba	—	745	880	
Santos, Brazil	20	1,743	133	
Savanilla, Colombia	—	9	4	
Sekondi, Africa	—	9	—	
Serena, Chile	—	—	20	
Smyrna, Turkey	—	2,057	4,477	
Southampton, England	—	1,603	1,375	
Stavanger, Norway	—	25	25	
Stettin, Germany	—	1,005	—	
Stockholm, Sweden	101	778	700	
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	1,011	46	
Sydney, Australia	—	4,136	306	
Syracuse, Sicily	—	—	60	
Tampico, Mexico	—	21	—	
Tangier, Morocco	—	6	—	
Tonsberg, Norway	—	150	—	
Trebizond, Armenia	—	20	97	
Trieste, Austria	—	26,914	6,064	
Trinidad, Island of	17	348	445	
Tripoli, Tripoli	—	10	50	
Tumaco, Colombia	—	88	—	
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	721	
Valletta, Maltese Island	—	425	—	
Valparaiso, Chile	—	7,263	8,973	
Varna, Bulgaria	—	67	—	
Venice, Italy	—	38,238	24,440	
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	308	486	
Wellington, N. Z.	—	215	177	
Yokohama, Japan	—	16	33	
Zanzibar, Zanzibar	—	47	—	
Total	3,313	417,205	293,203	

(Continued on page 43.)

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continued quiet this week to date, and sales have only been made of a few scattering lots. Prices continue to rule strong, however, and packers are turning down bids at concessions. The political convention here has interrupted business to some extent, but notwithstanding this there is considerable inquiry for scattering lots, and packers hold steady, especially for all short-hair stock. There seems to be less disposition on the part of tanners to contract hides ahead than was formerly the case, as they find that this serves to keep the market up on themselves. Native steers continue firm with a fair inquiry and some trading. One big packer declined a bid of 17½¢. for his May salting, which he has been holding right along at 17½¢., but this packer sold about 1,400 last half of June salting at 17½¢. Other packers are trying to get over 17¼¢. for May salting, but some can be bought at this. Spread native steers are firm at 21¢. for June to January salting as per sales last week, and it is reported that one packer declined a bid of 21¢. and is still talking 22¢. Texas steers have not been traded in this week, and prices are unchanged at 16½¢. for heavy, 16¼¢. for light and 15½¢. for extremes. There is still a fair inquiry for lights and extremes, and one packer asks 16¾¢. for heavies alone, but would probably sell at 16½¢. Butt brands are quiet and rule at 15¾¢. as per last sales. Two packers ask 16¢. for Mays, as they claim that they are cheap at this price as compared with native steers. Colorados are closely sold up and steady at 15½¢. as per last sales. Branded cows are firm at 15½¢., and in small offering. The recent sale of Denver June Colorados and branded cows together at 15½¢. will amount to between 2,000 and 3,000 hides. Native cows have been in less demand this week, as tanners are awaiting more accumulation of these. The market is quoted steady at 16½¢. for June lights and heavies, and heavies last sold ahead into fall takeoff at 16¾¢. Smaller packer Junes all weights offered 16¼¢. Native bulls are not wanted at the nominal asking price of 13¢. for previous to June salting, but there is some demand for these at 12½¢. June forward last sold at 14¢.

Later.—About 2,000 light average June native steers sold at 17½¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues in the same position, which is that there is a fair demand for good lots of hides of late receipt and mostly short-hair, but long and medium-haired lots continue neglected even at ¾¢. lower prices. The country hide dealers are predicting that they will be getting better than 14¢. for all short-haired buffs and heavy cows when they can offer them, as indications are that packer all

weight native cows will be firm on account of being closely sold up. Early in July of last year packer light cows were selling at 15¼¢., and buffs at 13¼¢., and if the same difference rules this year and packer July light native cows sell at 16½¢. (and it looks now as if 16¾¢. would be nearer the market for them) buffs ought to bring 14½¢. At the same time there seems to be a pronounced preference on the part of tanners for packer hides. Buffs continue quotable at a variety of prices according to hair, percentage of seconds, etc. Lots running 50 per cent. short-haired are offered at 13½¢., 75 per cent. short-haired lots sold at 13¾¢., last fall all short-haired free of grub buffs sold at 14¢., while 25 per cent. short-haired lots are offered at 13¼¢., and all long and medium hair at 13¢. and bids of ¼¢. less on each. Heavy cows are in the same position as buffs and quiet, with prices quoted at same range. Extremes are quiet at 14¼¢. for 50 per cent. short hair, and 14½¢. for mostly short-haired lots. Bulls are dull at 11¼¢. for regular lots, which include back salting. Branded hides range from 12¼¢. for regular countries up to 13¢. flat for small packer lots.

CALFSKINS.—Buyers claim that the market is weaker than reported by dealers, and say that Chicago cities are not quotable over 19¢., and that packers are offering at 21¢. and cannot find buyers, also that outside cities sold in one instance down to 18½¢. One car of skins just sold at 19¢., but while this lot included Chicago cities, it also included some outside cities and also choice countries mixed. Quotations are nominal: Chicago cities, 19@19½¢.; outside cities, 18½¢. @ 19¼¢., and countries, 17½¢. @ 18¼¢., as to lots. Late receipt kips are quoted 15½¢. @ 16¢., and some cities held 16½¢. Light calf rules \$1.25@1.35, deacons 20¢. less.

SHEEPSKINS.—Market steady at 75@85¢. for packer lambs, 50@65¢. for packer shearlings with clips rejected, country shearlings 25@40¢., and outside city shearlings 45@55¢.

HORSE HIDES.—Market easy at \$4.10 for mixed lots, and no bids now over \$4.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—No further trading is reported in common varieties since the last sale of Puerto Cabellos, etc., at 24½¢., and it is now reported that 5,000 of these were moved altogether, which must have included some to arrive, as there were only 3,280 sold from spot. Fresh arrivals include 2,102 Mexicans per the S. S. "Bayamo" and 836 Bahias per the S. S. "Titian." River Plates continue firm, and there is a good demand for these, but such sales as are made are not at the extreme figures that were recently talked in some quarters. Some good-sized sales were made recently to Canada of best Santiago Cordovas at 28¢., and some were reported moved up to 28½¢., but such talk as 29@31¢. is pure talk only. Some sales are reported made, however, of Montevideos at 27¢. Some parties claim that they can secure 25½¢. for Buenos Ayres, but

as previously noted there are offerings of these at 25¢. and unsold. Reports from Antwerp state that good heavy Columbians sold there at 155 frs. per 50 kilos.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The River Plate market is dull and weaker, especially on frigorificos, which would be naturally effected at this season owing to longer hair and poorer condition, etc., as the winter advances. Cables state that no Sansinenas were sold owing to less than three bids being made for these. There are offerings of 8,000 Argentina frigorificos at 15¾¢. (steers), and Las Palmas steers are offered at 7¾¢., which figures out about the same, and last week both of these kinds were held at 16½¢. Coast Mexicans are quoted at 13½¢. @ 13¾¢.; the outside figure being for best varieties of these and a few hundred on a recent steamer sold at the same price as was previously secured for similar stock. There are offerings of Vera Cruz and Puerto Mexico abattoir hides at 13½¢. down there f. o. b., and also offerings of City of Mexico abattoirs at 15¢. f. o. b. Vera Cruz.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No sales have been made here, but the market is firmly held by the packers on both native and branded stock. A car of May regular packer cows is held at 15¢., but it is understood that outside smaller packer cows can be bought at 14@14¼¢. It is reported that a car of smaller packer native steers sold at an outside city at 15¾¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Trade continues slow, and there are fair-sized offerings owing to the small business of late. Late receipt, mostly short-haired buffs, last sold from Pennsylvania points at 13½¢. selected, and this is about the market for these, although Ohio and other Middle West buffs, nearly all short-haired, are held at 13¾¢., and some sales have been claimed at other points up to this, but no sales have been made here over 13½¢. There is a wide range to prices here as well as in the West, according to hair, percentage of No. 2s, etc.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues easy, and outside quotations formerly listed on New York cities no longer rule, and the market on these is not quotable at over \$1.70@1.72½, \$2.15@2.17½ and \$2.50@2.52½. Outside cities are not considered quotable over \$1.55, \$2 and \$2.35, with some held higher, and most bids less. Countries range in price from \$1.45@1.50, \$1.90@1.95 and \$2.20@2.25 selected, according to size and quality of different lots.

European.

The general European markets are quiet and in a waiting position, with no especial weakness noted. Russian calfskins are practically as high now as they have been heretofore on actual sales, although about 2 per cent. lower than some extreme prices that were talked. Some moderate sales are being made, including some 5,000 to 10,000 lots, and have included some Courland slaughter headless at 61¢. There are very few offerings of dry Russians, as such stocks as will be available will be sent to the Niimi fair. Heavy Pallovs are all sold out, except what will be offered at Niimi, and last sales of these around 2½ lbs. were at 41¢. Some light Pallovs (Schadrinsk) of 1.80 lbs. average are in large supply, and these are being held at prices ranging from 38@39¢.

Boston.

Market dull. Buffs 13¼¢. @ 13¾¢., extremes 14¼¢. @ 14¾¢. Southern 12@12½¢., extremes 12¾¢. @ 13¢.

We Buy Tallow, Grease, Bones, Hoofs, Fertilizer, Cracklings, etc.
Our Specialty: Horns and Shin Bones
M. K. PARKER & CO., 607-608-609 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, U.S.A.

Chicago Section

Big I sometimes gets steam-rolled down to little o.

Query: Can they cool off and clean up the town in time for the packers' convention next October?

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending June 15, 1912, averaged 10.96 cents per pound.

Elgin, Ill., wants Swift & Company so bad that they are announcing a new branch house of that company weekly and regularly.

With a kosher riot on the West Side, and a T. R. rumpus on Michigan avenue, this town certainly had its share of excitement.

The President of the National Live Stock Exchange, Mr. Ingwersen, of Chicago, calls those recent inspection charges "Jungle noises."

Why didn't we know it before? Victor L. Berger, the Schlitz-town Congressman, says: "The beef trust makes Socialists." Hurray for the b. t.

A few policemen are attending to the West Side kosher riot situation, where the ladies are particularly active. The rest of the cops are at the Coliseum.

For once the "infamous beef trust" took second place in the public prints. All the adjectives were in use at the Coliseum—also a few exclamation points!

Those frame shanties, opposite the S. & S. Company's general offices on Ashland avenue did their best to burn down the offices, but they could not accomplish the task.

Smoke is not always the result, but sometimes the cause, of trouble. Witness the Zion City smoke riot, the Stockyards' smoke "nuisance," and now come the Kansas City street car hogs.

A "market week" is planned to be held in Chicago some time in August by the Association of Commerce. An open-air exhibit of Chicago-made products in Grant Park will be the feature of the event.

Whereas and because it required the entire Buffalo fire apparatus to quench the

Empire Beef and Provision Company's fire on June 16, Chicago fire fighters were not called into service for the event. Hence the big loss. Yes?

The record was broken again for the Chicago market. Cattle sold at the highest prices ever reached in the history of the Stock Yards on June 14, and again on the 17th. But Chicago is becoming used to record breakers.

We have had with us the Baroness Hermione von Preuschen-Telmann, of Berlin, and regret to report that she still holds to her simile of two years ago, that the Stock Yards are like Dante's Inferno. The Baroness would never make a packer!

What is the usual life of a special commissioner? The answer to this will settle the "beef trust" question in Missouri, for as Dan Dillon, one such commissioner, says: "I would like to see this case finished during my lifetime." Answers are solicited.

Richard McCartney, Kansas City, Kan., one of the best known hide men of the West, has announced his intention to locate in Chicago for the summer, and will have headquarters in the Great Northern Hotel. After September 1 Mr. McCartney will resume his Kansas City office.

Kosher meat dealers on the West Side ran up the flag of truce Saturday and opened their shops to sell at former prices, but this did not stop rioting. Two thousand women swept down upon the shops, beat the proprietors and customers, broke windows and burned crates of live chickens. The reserve squad from the police station in the heart of the Jewish quarter was called out to quell the rioting.

Opposition to extension of the fire limits to take in the packinghouse district was made before the city council building committee on June 17 by representatives of the corporations and the aldermen from the wards in the districts. John Black, representing the companies, told the committee that there had never been a fire at the Stock Yards, or on the property of the packing companies, that resulted in loss to any other property. The extension of the fire limits will carry with it restrictions making it impossible to build sheds and pens about the Yards, as has been done in the past.

PRODUCTION OF MEAT IN FRANCE.

Better methods of feeding and breeding have wrought much improvement in French cattle in the last half century, reports Consul Louis Goldschmidt from Nantes. Whereas in 1862 oxen were generally slaughtered at an average age of 8 years, they are now killed at 4 years and 6 months; besides, the average yield of meat has increased from 225 kilos (496.04 pounds) to 365 kilos (804.69 pounds).

Thirty years ago sheep were slaughtered at 3 years; now they are killed at 2 years and 2 months, and the average yield of meat per sheep is today 21 kilos (46.3 pounds) instead of the former 18 kilos (39.68 pounds). Hogs are slaughtered at 10 months instead of 14, and they yield about 100 kilos (220.46 pounds) of meat against 88 kilos (194 pounds) formerly.

According to official statistics, the number of horned cattle in France increased 1,500,000 head during the 47 years from 1862 to 1909. The number of hogs rose from 6,047,543 to 7,505,850 during the same period. On the other hand, a decline is shown in the number of sheep which, in 1862, was 29,500,000, and in 1909, 17,350,000. This latter decrease is due to the modification of agricultural conditions, to the increasing difficulty in finding good shepherds, etc. It is, however, stated that the number of sheep is much larger than that shown by official statistics.

The production of all meat in France is steadily increasing, as is shown by the following figures, the quantities representing metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds: 1862, 1,161,218 tons; 1892, 1,570,945 tons; 1897, 1,920,400 tons; 1909, 2,311,778 tons. The increase thus shown is 1,150,560 metric tons, or 99 per cent., while the number of animals has been increasing in a less proportion.

From these figures the annual per capita consumption of meat in France can be adduced: 1862, 57.1 pounds; 1892, 91.18 pounds; 1897, 111.27 pounds; 1909, 125.68 pounds.

To sum up the situation, it is considered that French agriculture is able to supply its national demand for meat, and that it may even be in a position to export cattle. But in spite of the increase in production of animals, all kinds of meats have increased in retail prices 25 to 50 per cent. of their value 20 years ago.

Do you read the Practical Points page every week for practical information?

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C 18 and 19 Produce Exchange
NEW YORK CITY
Sausage Casings, Oils, Tallow,
Greases, Bones for Cutting
Purposes, Glue Stock, Etc.

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SCIENTIFIC STATION FOR PURE PRODUCTS

A CENTRAL STATION FOR
MANUFACTURERS OF FOODS AND BEVERAGES

ANALYSIS AND TEST OF FOOD AND BEVERAGE PRODUCTS A SPECIALTY
EXPERT TESTIMONY FURNISHED, ADVICE GIVEN ON LABELING, ETC.
LARGE STAFF OF RESEARCH, ANALYTICAL, CONSULTING AND ENGINEERING CHEMISTS
COMPLETE DEPARTMENT FOR TESTING THE MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES OF CANNERS,
PACKERS, BREWERS, BOTTLERS, DISTILLERS, WINE MANUFACTURERS, ETC.

CHEMISTS' BUILDING,
30 EAST 41ST STREET

NEW YORK, Apr. 1st, 1912.

Publishers of
PURE PRODUCTS
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
for the food and beverage industries

Messrs. Morris & Co.,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Date of analysis: Mar. 30, 1912.
Report #16493.

At the request of the NEW ENGLAND SELLING CO. we
have analyzed your ANHYDROUS AMMONIA, with the following results:

Non-condensable gases - - - 0.1 cc. per gram
Evaporation residue (water) 0.0063% by weight
Oils - - - - - Absent
Pyridine bases and coal
tar products - - - Absent

The results of the analysis show the ammonia to be
very pure, dry, free from oils, pyridine bases and coal tar pro-
ducts, and particularly free from non-basic gases. The amount
of these non-basic gases, 0.1 cc. per gram, is well below the
limits set by good authorities for the best commercial anhydrous
ammonia.

Our judgment is that your ammonia is well suited to
give excellent results in refrigeration practice.

Very respectfully,

SCIENTIFIC STATION FOR PURE PRODUCTS,

Dr. Curdille Manager.

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ENERGIES

It is economical and is so
pure it reduces machine
wear to a minimum.

A test will prove all we
claim.

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GET FULL VALUE FOR THESE PRODUCTS

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WILLIAMS GRINDER

WILL TURN YOUR MATERIAL OUT AT ITS
HIGHEST VALUE

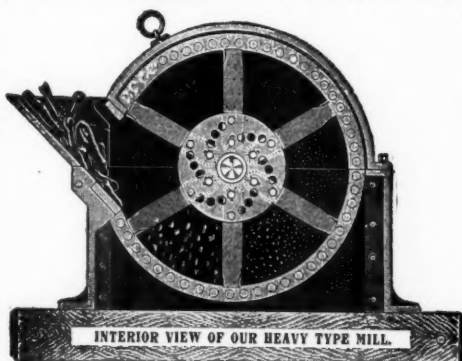
Also Grinds Shells, Cracklings, Etc., for Poultry Food

Manufactured and Licensed under 87 separate and distinct Patents

WRITE FOR BULLETIN No. 9

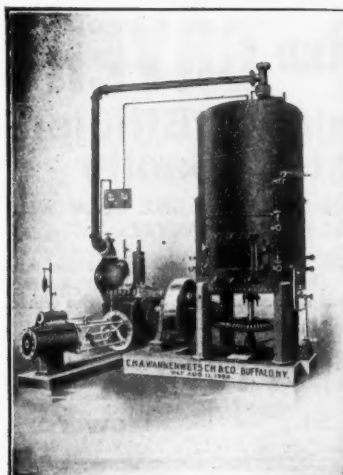
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WANNENWETSCH SYSTEM

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BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 10.....	13,544	1,958	44,606	16,471
Tuesday, June 11.....	1,822	5,198	16,925	13,971
Wednesday, June 12.....	13,498	3,311	32,508	18,245
Thursday, June 13.....	3,951	2,913	28,037	21,993
Friday, June 14.....	1,143	387	19,508	9,707
Saturday, June 15.....	235	72	11,677	5,744
Total last week.....	34,193	13,839	152,956	80,131
Previous week.....	33,926	12,414	127,643	86,064
Cor. week, 1911.....	48,639	10,090	147,303	91,174
Cor. week, 1910.....	58,289	14,221	120,475	100,929

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 10.....	4,225	54	7,637	250
Tuesday, June 11.....	960	38	1,670	1,723
Wednesday, June 12.....	4,478	41	3,128	96
Thursday, June 13.....	1,897	23	3,322	1,745
Friday, June 14.....	995		1,991	1,505
Saturday, June 15.....	48	6	1,111	280
Total last week.....	12,240	160	19,065	5,595
Previous week.....	12,662	176	22,521	4,527
Cor. week, 1911.....	18,934	290	22,512	8,636
Cor. week, 1910.....	20,840	424	16,782	4,132

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to June 15, 1912.....	1,182,262	3,510,206	2,226,454
Same period, 1911.....	1,250,382	3,455,829	1,969,069

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending June 15, 1912.....	588,000
Previous week.....	473,000
Year ago.....	609,000
Two years ago.....	447,000
Total year to date.....	12,726,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to June 15, 1912.....	88,800	453,000	186,400
Week ago.....	96,000	356,000	172,800
Year ago.....	155,500	476,700	174,800
Two years ago.....	167,900	329,600	197,300

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending June 15, 1912:			
Armour & Co.....		28,200	
Swift & Co.....		27,500	
S. & S. Co.....		17,600	
Morris & Co.....		10,400	
Anglo-American.....		6,900	
Boyd-Lambert.....		5,900	
Hammond.....		6,500	
Western P. Co.....		7,100	
Roberts & Oake.....		3,800	
Miller & Hart.....		3,100	
Independent P. Co.....		5,500	
Brennan P. Co.....		3,800	
Others.....		9,500	
Totals.....		136,000	
Previous week.....		112,400	
1911.....		130,600	
1910.....		108,100	
Total year to date.....		2,988,600	
Same period last year.....		2,742,400	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.75	\$7.50	\$4.25	\$6.85
Previous week.....	7.80	7.54	4.90	7.70
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.10	6.18	3.80	5.90
Cor. week, 1910.....	7.65	9.46	5.30	7.50
Cor. week, 1909.....	6.40	7.80	5.15	7.50

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$8.75@9.35
Fair to good steers.....	6.75@8.75
Common to fair beefers.....	5.25@6.75
Inferior killers.....	4.00@5.25
Distillery steers.....	7.25@9.25
Fair to fancy yearlings.....	5.25@8.75
Good to choice cows.....	5.40@7.50
Canner bulls.....	2.50@3.50
Common to good calves.....	4.50@6.00
Good to choice vealers.....	7.00@8.25
Heavy calves.....	5.00@6.50

Feeding calves.....	4.50@6.25
Stockers.....	4.00@5.50
Common to choice feeders.....	5.00@7.00
Medium to good beef cows.....	3.50@5.00
Common to good cutters.....	3.00@3.75
Inferior to good beefers.....	4.50@8.50
Fair to choice hifers.....	4.50@6.50
Butcher bulls.....	3.25@5.25
Bologna bulls.....	3.25@5.25

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$7.35 @7.45
Good to choice butchers.....	7.30 @7.42½
Fair to good heavy packing.....	7.22½@7.30
Light mixed, 175 lbs. and up.....	7.15 @7.25
Choice light, 170 to 200 lbs.....	7.20 @7.35
Pigs, 100 lbs. and under.....	5.50 @6.85
Pigs, 100 to 140 lbs.....	6.75 @7.00
Boars, according to weight.....	2.50 @5.50
*Stags, 250 and over.....	7.50 @7.75

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Shorn yearlings.....	\$6.00@6.50
Range yearlings.....	5.00@5.75
Native wool ewes.....	5.25@6.50
Native wethers.....	6.00@7.00
Spring lambs.....	7.00@9.10
Breeding ewes.....	4.00@5.25
Clipped lambs.....	7.00@8.50
Clipped wethers.....	4.25@5.00
Clipped ewes.....	4.00@4.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1912.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	\$18.72½	\$18.72½	\$18.57½	\$18.57½
September.....	19.07½	19.10	18.85	18.87½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.90	10.90	10.82½	10.82½
September.....	11.10	11.10	11.02½	11.02½
October.....	11.17½	11.17½	11.07½	11.07½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.45	10.45	10.37½	10.37½
September.....	10.45	10.65	10.52½	10.52½

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	18.40	18.57½	18.30	18.50
September.....	18.70	18.90	18.60	18.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.75	10.85	10.72½	10.85
September.....	10.92½	11.05	10.90	11.05
October.....	11.00	11.12½	11.00	11.12½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.32½	10.40	10.27½	10.40
September.....	10.47½	10.57½	10.45	10.57½

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	18.55	18.70	18.55	18.60
September.....	18.80	19.02½	18.80	18.92½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.90	10.95	10.90	10.92½
September.....	11.10	11.15	11.05	11.12½
October.....	11.22½	11.22½	11.17½	11.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.45	10.50	10.45	10.47½
September.....	10.57½	10.67½	10.57½	10.67½

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	18.75	18.75	18.67½	18.72½
September.....	19.00	19.10	18.97½	19.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.97½	10.97½	10.95	10.97½
September.....	11.17½	11.17½	11.15	11.15
October.....	11.25	11.27½	11.22½	11.22½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.52½	10.52½	10.52½	10.52½
September.....	10.72½	10.72½	10.70	10.70

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	18.75	18.77½	18.67½	18.75
September.....	19.07½	19.10	18.97½	19.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.97½	10.97½	10.97½	10.97½
September.....	11.15	11.17½	11.12½	11.17½
October.....	11.25	11.25	11.20	11.25
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.50	10.52½	10.50	10.52½
September.....	10.70	10.72½	10.62½	10.70

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	18.80	18.80	18.62	18.62
September.....	19.12	19.15	18.95	18.97
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.00	11.00	10.90	10.90
September.....	11.20	11.20	11.10	11.10½
October.....	11.25	11.27	11.20	11.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.50	10.52½	10.47	10.45
September.....	10.70	10.72½	10.62	10.62

†Bid. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@24
Native Sirloin Steaks.....		@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	14	@16
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	16	@18
Beef Stew.....		@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....		@15
Corned Rumps, Native.....		@15
Corned Ribs.....		@10
Corned Flanks.....		@10
Round Steaks.....	20	@22
Round Roasts.....	18	@20
Shoulder Steaks.....	14	@16
Shoulder Roasts.....	15	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....		@12½
Roller Roast.....		@16

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....		@22
Fore Quarters, fancy.....		@16
Legs, fancy.....	22	@24
Stew.....	12½	@16
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	16	@18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....		@20
Chops, Frenched, each.....		@15

Mutton.

Legs.....		@14
Stew.....		@10
Shoulders.....		@12½
Hind Quarters.....		@13
Fore Quarters.....		@12
Rib and Loin Chops.....		@22
Shoulder Chops.....		@15

Pork.

Pork Loins.....		@15
Pork Chops.....		@16
Pork Shoulders.....		@12½
Pork Tenderloins.....		@30
Pork Butts.....		@14
Spare Ribs.....		@10
Hocks.....		@11
Pigs' Heads.....		@8
Leaf Lard.....		@14

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14	@16
Fore Quarters.....	12	@14
Legs.....	16	@20
Breasts.....	12½	@15
Shoulders.....	14	@16
Cutlets.....	25	@28
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@20

Butchers' Offal.

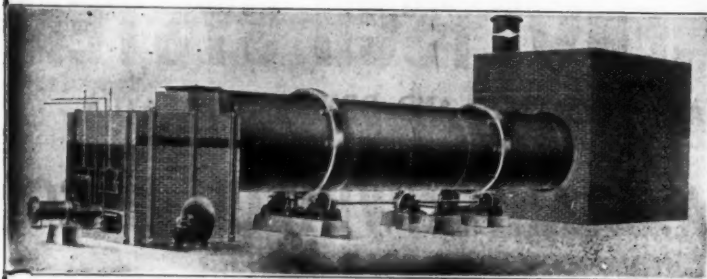
Suet.....		@ 8½
Tallow.....		@ 4½
Bones, per cwt.....		@ 1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....		@ 19
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....		@ 65
Klips.....		@ 14

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TANKAGE-PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal
and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

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American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.		
Good native steers	.....	13 @ 13 1/4
Native steers, medium	.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Helpers, good	.....	11 @ 11 1/4
Cows	.....	9 1/2 @ 10 3/4
Hind Quarters, choice	.....	15 1/4 @ 15 1/4
Fore Quarters, choice	.....	10 @ 10

Beef Cuts.		
Cow Chunks	.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Steer Chunks	.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Boneless Chunks	.....	9 @ 10
Medium Plates	.....	7 @ 7
Steer Plates	.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Cow Rounds	.....	10 1/2 @ 12
Steer Rounds	.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Cow Loins	.....	12 @ 16
Steer Loins, Heavy	.....	23 @ 23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	.....	30 @ 30
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	.....	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Strip Loins	.....	10 @ 10
Sirloin Butts	.....	14 @ 14
Shoulder Clods	.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Rolls	.....	12 @ 12
Rump Butts	.....	10 @ 12 1/2
Trimblings	.....	7 @ 7
Shank	.....	5 @ 5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	.....	14 @ 14
Steer Ribs, Light	.....	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	.....	19 @ 19
Loins Ends, steer, native	.....	16 @ 16
Loins Ends, cow	.....	14 @ 14
Hanging Tenderloins	.....	8 @ 8
Flank Steak	.....	13 @ 13
Hind Shanks	.....	4 @ 4 1/2

Beef Offal.		
Brains, each	.....	6 @ 6
Hearts	.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Tongues	.....	14 @ 14
Sweetbreads	.....	20 @ 22
Ox Tail, per lb.	.....	5 @ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain	.....	4 @ 4
Fresh Tripe, T. C.	.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brains	.....	6 @ 6
Kidneys, each	.....	8 @ 8

Veal.		
Heavy Carcass Veal	.....	10 @ 11
Light Carcass	.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Carcass	.....	13 @ 13
Good Saddles	.....	15 @ 15
Medium Racks	.....	11 @ 11
Good Racks	.....	12 @ 12

Veal Offal.		
Brains, each	.....	5 @ 5
Sweetbreads	.....	45 @ 55
Plucks	.....	35 @ 40
Heads, each	.....	15 @ 20

Lambs.		
Good Caul	.....	14 @ 14
Round Dressed Lambs	.....	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Saddles, Caul	.....	16 @ 16
R. D. Lamb Racks	.....	12 @ 12
Caul Lamb Racks	.....	11 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles	.....	18 @ 18
Lamb Fries, per pair	.....	10 @ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	.....	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	.....	2 @ 2

Mutton.		
Medium Sheep	.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Sheep	.....	12 @ 12
Medium Saddles	.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Saddles	.....	16 @ 16
Good Racks	.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Medium Racks	.....	8 @ 8
Mutton Legs	.....	13 @ 13
Mutton Loins	.....	12 @ 12
Mutton Stew	.....	12 @ 12
Sheep Tongues, each	.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	.....	7 @ 7

Fresh Pork, Etc.		
Dressed Hogs	.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/4
Pork Loins	.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Leaf Lard	.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Tenderloins	.....	24 @ 24
Spare Ribs	.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Butts	.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Hocks	.....	7 @ 7
Trimblings	.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Extra Lean Trimblings	.....	8 @ 8
Tails	.....	6 @ 6
Snouts	.....	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet	.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Pigs, Heads	.....	5 @ 5
Blade Bones	.....	7 @ 7
Blade Meat	.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Cheek Meat	.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Hog Livers, per lb.	.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Neck Bones	.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	.....	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Pork Hearts	.....	6 @ 6
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	.....	4 @ 4
Pork Tongues	.....	10 @ 11
Slip Bones	.....	5 @ 5
Tail Bones	.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Brains	.....	4 @ 4
Backfat	.....	10 @ 10
Hams	.....	14 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Calas	.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Bellies	.....	14 @ 14
Shoulders	.....	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	.....	9 @ 9
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	.....	9 @ 9

Choice Bologna	.....	11 @ 11
Viennas	.....	11 @ 11
Frankfurters	.....	9 @ 9
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	.....	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Tongue	.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Minced Sausage	.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
New England Sausage	.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Berliner Sausage	.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Boneless Butts in casings	.....	20 @ 20
Oxford Butts in casings	.....	19 @ 19
Polish Sausage	.....	11 @ 11
Garlic Sausage	.....	11 @ 11
Country Smoked Sausage	.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Farm Sausage	.....	15 @ 15
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	.....	10 @ 10
Boneless Pigs' Feet	.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hams, Bologna	.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	.....	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
German Salami, Medium Dry	.....	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Italian Salami	.....	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Holsteiner	.....	15 @ 15
Mettwurst, New	.....	— @ —
Farmer	.....	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	.....	21 @ 21

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	.....	5.00 @ 5.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	.....	4.50 @ 4.50
Bologna, 1-50	.....	4.50 @ 4.50
Bologna, 2-20	.....	4.00 @ 4.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	.....	5.00 @ 5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	.....	4.50 @ 4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	.....	9.50 @ 9.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	.....	6.50 @ 6.50
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	.....	7.75 @ 7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	.....	12.50 @ 12.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	.....	15.50 @ 15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	.....	34.50 @ 34.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	..... \$1.90
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	..... 3.40
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	..... 12.50
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	..... 29.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	..... \$3.25
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	..... 4.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	..... 11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	..... 22.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	..... \$1.50 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	.....	— @ —
Plate Beef	.....	— @ —
Prime Mess Beef	.....	— @ —
Extra Mess Beef	.....	— @ —
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	.....	— @ —
Rump Butts	.....	14.00 @ 14.00
Mess Pork, new	.....	19.50 @ 19.50
Clear Fat Backs	.....	21.00 @ 21.00
Family Back Pork	.....	22.50 @ 22.50
Bean Pork	.....	16.25 @ 16.25

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	.....	13 @ 13
Pure lard	.....	12 @ 12
Lard, substitutes, tes.	.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Lard, compound	.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	.....	58 @ 58
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	.....	— @ —

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	.....	15 1/4 @ 19 1/4
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	.....	13 @ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	..... @ 12 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	..... @ 12 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	..... @ 12 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	..... @ 10 1/2
Regular Plates	..... @ 10 1/2
Short Clears @ —
Butts	..... @ 9 1/4
Bacon meats, 1/2 c. to 1 c. more. @ —

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	.....	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	.....	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Skinned Hams	.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	.....	12 @ 12
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	.....	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	.....	15 @ 15
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	.....	15 @ 15
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	.....	12 @ 12
Dried Beef Sides	.....	21 @ 21
Dried Beef Knuckles	.....	19 @ 19
Dried Beef Outsides	.....	17 @ 17
Regular Rolled Hams	.....	23 @ 23
Smoked Rolled Hams	.....	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Boiled Calas	.....	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Cooked Loaf Rolls	.....	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	.....	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	.....	17 @ 17
Export Rounds	.....	22 @ 22
Middles, per set	.....	18 @ 18
Beef bungs, per piece	.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Beef wessands	.....	30 @ 30
Beef bladders, medium	.....	40 @ 40
Hog casings, free of salt	.....	70 @ 70
Hog middles, per set	.....	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, export	.....	— @ —
Hog bungs, large mediums	.....	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, prime	.....	7 @ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	.....	5 @ 5
Imported wide sheep casings	.....	70 @ 70
Imported medium wide sheep casings	.....	60 @ 60
Hog stomachs, per piece	.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	.....	2.50 @ 2.55
Hoof meal, per unit	.....	2.35 @ 2.40
Concentrated tankage	.....	2.15 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12%	.....	2.30 @ 2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	.....	2.30 @ 2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10%	.....	2.30 @ 2.30 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	.....	2.15 @ 2.15 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 30%	.....	2.15 @ 2.15 and 10c.
Ground raw bone, per ton	.....	26.00 @ 26.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	.....	23.00 @ 24.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	.....	50c. @ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	.....	250.00 @ 300.00
Horns, black, per ton	.....	27.50 @ 28.50
Horns, striped, per ton	.....	33.00 @ 38.00
Horns, white, per ton	.....	60.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	.....	60.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	.....	63.00 @ 67.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	.....	95.00 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	.....	27.50 @ 28.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	.....	10.82 @ 10.82
Prime steam, loose	.....	10.32 @ 10.32
Leaf	.....	10 @ 10
Compound	.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Neutral lard	.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	.....	15 @ 15 1/4
Oleo No. 2	.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Mutton	.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Tallow	.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Grease, yellow	.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	.....	50 @ 54
Extra lard oil	.....	66 @ 67
Extra No. 1 lard oil	.....	58 @ 60
No. 1 lard oil	.....	53 @ 55
No. 2 lard oil	.....	50 @ 52
Oleo oil, extra	.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Oleo stock	.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	.....	68 @ 73
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	.....	61 @ 62
Corn oil, loose	.....	5 @ 5.50
Horse oil	.....	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4

TALLOW.

Edible	.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Prime city	.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country	.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Packers' No. 1	.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6½ @ 6½
White, "A"	6¼ @ 6½
White, "B"	5½ @ 6
Bone	5½ @ 6
Crackling	5½ @ 5½
House	5¼ @ 5½
Yellow	5½ @ 5½
Brown	4¾ @ 5
Blue stock	5½ @ 5½
Garbage grease	nom @ 4¼
Glycerine, C.	19 @ 19½
Glycerine, dynamite	18 @ 18½
Glycerine, crude soap	12 @ 12½
Glycerine, candle	14 @ 14½

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 19.

Monday's liberal run of 22,543 cattle was the logical outcome of the steadily advancing market, which finally culminated in prices last week being elevated to the highest point in the history of these yards. Naturally this would "jar loose" a comparatively liberal supply, and even though Monday's trade showed 10@15c. decline on the common, medium and fairly good steers, the prime grades on the other hand suffered no perceptible loss; in fact, four loads of prime heavy beefs topped the market at \$9.50, showing conclusively that the "top-notchers" are in a class by themselves. The bulk of the prime 1,250 to 1,500-lb. steers sold from \$9.10@9.40; good to prime yearling steers, \$8.40@9.10; choice 1,250 to 1,450-lb. steers, \$8.60@9; good to choice 1,150 to 1,300-lb. steers, \$8.15@8.60; medium to good 1,050 to 1,200-lb. grades, \$7.50@8.15, and short-fed lightweight killers went from \$6.75@7.50. Tuesday's actual run of cattle was 4,568 head, and the nominal supply included but very few steers, but what was on sale went at prices that were fully steady with Monday's level of values. Wednesday's receipts were estimated at 19,000, making a total of 46,000 cattle for the first three days of the week, as compared with 29,000 for the same period a week ago. Naturally with such a big increase in the supply the trade was on a lower basis; that is, on everything but the best grades of corn-fed steers—they ruled steady, while others sold at 10c. decline from Monday, and aside from the choice to prime beefs a general decline of 25c. per cwt. is shown as compared with the extremely high level prevailing a week ago.

The liberal supply of cattle this week included a heavy percentage of butcher-stuff, thus enabling the buyers to pound the market unmercifully, and they have taken advantage of the opportunity by breaking prices anywhere from 35 to 50c. per cwt. on the choice to prime grades of cows and heifers, while the medium and in-between kinds show 40 to 75c. per cwt. decline from the high time a week ago. The bull market is also badly demoralized and shows 30 to 40c. decline, and the calf trade is about 50c. lower than it was a week ago today. Our readers will remember that we have for some weeks been predicting this break in prices, for it is an annual affair and can always be expected at this time of year. Values have been on such a fearfully high level that anything like a heavy run of cattle at any time naturally results in a slump in the market.

It looks as if we have passed the low spot in the hog market for some time to come; in fact, we did not really expect the dip to go quite as far as it did. Yesterday and today (Wednesday) receipts have shown quite a falling off at Western points, as well as here. With a run of 25,000 today market is ruling active at 10@15c. advance, bulk selling at \$7.45@7.50, with several loads of top hogs at \$7.55. While the range in prices is still narrow, it no doubt will widen out just as soon as the packing sows come freely. Pigs are in very poor demand and selling at \$5.50@6.50. We look for a good, strong trade the rest of this week and feel now that the general tendency of prices will be upwards, barring, of course, the ordinary fluctuations.

Sheep and lamb market today (Wednesday) is opening strong and 10@15c. higher. Receipts for the week have been very light and we look for a good trade here the balance of the week and next week on choice springers. Anything that is not finished, especially light springers, are not selling very good yet. Fed Western stuff is pretty well shipped out, and all our packers have to look for now is practically all natives. We quote: Fat wethers, \$5.25@5.50; good to prime light

ewes, \$4.35@4.50; heavy ewes, \$4@4.25; cull ewes, \$2@3; choice clipped lambs (yearlings), \$7.50@8; poor to medium grades, \$6@7; culls, \$4.25@5; extra fancy spring lambs, \$9@9.50; good to choice springers, \$8.50@8.75; poor to medium springers, \$7.50@8; culls, \$5@6; stock ewes, \$3@4.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., June 19.

Cattle receipts for the three days this week total around 20,000 head. Some pretty good cattle have been included in the supply, and mainly on account of the scarcity of choice grades, everything in this grade has been readily absorbed at strong prices. A choice class of steers reached \$9.35 yesterday, this being 10c. higher than the previous record for the year. Other good grades brought \$9@9.25, with the bulk of the steer supply averaging 1,175 to 1,350 lbs. bringing \$8.40@8.75. Medium quality beefs have met some pretty strong competition from the quarantine side this week, and consequently are on a slightly lower basis. Quality of cows and heifers received has been but ordinary. Nothing has been offered to equal the market's heifer record of \$8.75, obtained last Thursday. Mixed steers and heifers brought \$9 yesterday, bulk of fair to good heifers bringing \$7.25@8.25. General market on "she" stuff is 15@25c. lower than last week's close. Quarantine cattle receipts for the three days total 389 car loads. The largest day's supply of the year, 161 loads, was received Monday, and the market ruled 10@15c. lower. Prices today on the 110 cars received were 10@20c. lower than the close of last week. Most of the supply this week consisted of Texas grass steers, bulk selling at \$6.50@7.35, with several loads at \$7.40@8.15.

Receipts of hogs for the week so far total 23,900 head as compared with 34,400 for the same period last week. Top today of \$7.55, bulk at \$7.30@7.50, represents a loss of around 15c. since last Wednesday, but a dime advance over Monday's prices. Mixed and butchers sold today at \$7.30@7.55; good heavies, \$7.45@7.55; lights, \$7.25@7.45; pigs, \$5.25@6.75.

Sheep supply for the week so far totals 9,600 head, showing a loss of about 8,600 head as compared with the same period last week. Good to choice spring lambs are 25@50c. higher than the close of last week, the top for this week being \$9.35, obtained today for a double deck of Tennessee lambs. Natives have brought \$8.75@9.25, fair to medium grades \$7.75@8.50. Mutton ewes are bringing 4@4.50; practically no good wethers arriving. Most bucks are selling at \$3.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 18.

The leading markets were well supplied with cattle yesterday, except that Kansas City had a light run, yet the total for the day at all the markets fell ten thousand head short of same day a year ago. At those points where the run was largest buyers secured some small concessions, but a place was easily found for everything, and at Kansas City cattle in the native division sold stronger. Receipts of quarantine cattle here footed up 180 carloads yesterday, and some of them sold 10c. lower. Salesmen took secure hold of the situation again today, and everything is selling strong to 10c. higher. Two loads of big Missouri steers sold at \$9.45 here today, and quite a string of heifers and yearling steers sold at \$8.60@9. A number of loads of Colorado steers sold yesterday at \$8.65@9. Quarantine cattle to the number of 120 carloads came in today, containing a large share

of good to choice cake-fed steers from North Texas, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., at \$7.25@8.20. Oklahoma cattle are starting a little this week, and dealers say these cattle will come right along now if conditions at the markets remain favorable. Butcher stuff is at the highest point yet reached. A single cow brought \$7.75 today. Veals continue to be the real bargains, best at \$8 this week. Stockers and feeders are firm, though scarce, top feeders around \$6.50, stock steers \$6.25.

Hog supplies here last week aggregated 70,000 head, but from that total 25,000 should be subtracted to arrive at the number direct from country shippers. The difference noted represents the number of animals bought on other markets by packers here, and shipped here for slaughter, which tells of the shortage in Kansas City territory. Not so much importing is being done this week, hence the drop in receipts; 11,000 head here today, market 5@10c. higher, top \$7.50, bulk \$7.20@7.45.

The sheep and lamb market has lost all its spectacular features of late, and is traveling in a groove. Native lambs have sold in the same notch every day for nearly a week, including today, \$8.75 for tops. Arizona, New Mexico and Texas muttons bring \$4.15@5, and native ewes \$4@4.25. Run today is 6,000 head.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	2,925	13,410	4,031
Fowler	1,467	.....	1,205
S. & S.	2,516	11,895	2,945
Swift	3,253	11,913	4,623
Cudahy	2,610	8,116	6,576
Morris & Co.	2,422	8,025	4,434
Butchers	203	385	38
Total	15,396	53,744	23,852

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, June 18.

Receipts of cattle last week were the smallest in nearly four years, and in the scramble after beef the market scored still further advance, and practically all useful killing grades are now selling at the highest prices ever paid here. Choice heavy beefs sold up to \$9.20, and there were a number of sales made at \$9 and over, while fancy yearling steers and heifers brought \$8.75 today. Bulk of the fair to good beef is selling at \$8@8.50. Cows and heifers have also been bringing record figures, the range being from \$3@8, with the bulk of the butcher and beef stock around \$5.50@6.50. Veal calves remain strong at \$5.25@8.75, and bulls, stags, etc., in good demand and strong at \$4@7.25.

Hogs have been coming rather freely at all points, and June receipts will undoubtedly be the heaviest ever reported at this market. Demand from all sources holds up well, but buyers have been able to force values to a lower level, and the market is right around a quarter lower than a week ago. The choice heavy and butcher grades are still favorites with nearly all classes of buyers, but there has been a very noticeable narrowing down of the range of prices during the past two weeks. With only about 8,500 hogs here today the market was a nickel higher. Tops brought \$7.35, as against \$7.60 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$7.20@7.30, as compared with \$7.35@7.55 one week ago.

The sheep and lamb market has been rather dull and featureless for some little time, although there has been an unmistakably lower trend to values all along the line. Supplies have been of very moderate proportions, and the quality, as usual at this time of the year, rather indifferent. Practically no woolled stock is coming now, and shorn stock is quoted as follows: Lambs, \$6.25@7.75; yearlings, \$5@5.50; wethers, \$4.50@5; ewes, \$2.50@4.50.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, June 21.—Market steady. Western steam, \$11.05; Middle West, \$10.60@10.70; city steam, 10½c.; refined, Continent, \$11.25; South American, \$12.10; Brazil, kegs, \$13.10; compound, 8¼@9c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, June 21.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 70 fr.; edible, 91 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 87½ fr.; edible, 104 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 64 fr.; edible, 93 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, June 21.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 112s. 9d. Pork, prime mess, 92s. 9d.; shoulders, 47s.; hams, 55s. 6d.@61s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 58s.; long clear, 58s. 6d.; bellies, 57s. Tallow, prime city, 32s. 6d.; choice, 34s. 6d. Turpentine, 35s. Rosin, common, 16s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 53s. 6d. American refined in pails, 54s. 9d.; 2 28-lb. blocks, 53s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), 53½ marks. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 65s. Tallow, Australian (London), 30s.@35s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The market was again very quiet, with prices steady on the firmness of hogs.

Tallow.

The market is very quiet, but prices are steadily held on light transactions.

Oleo Stearine.

The market is inactive, with demand slow and buyers and sellers apart.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market continued quiet, with prices fairly steady. Trading is largely local.

Market closed quiet and steady. Sales, 12,400 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.70@6.84. Crude, nominal. Closing quotations on futures: June, \$6.70@6.84; July, \$6.82@6.84; August, \$6.93@6.95; September, \$7.04@7.05; October, \$6.97@6.98; November, \$6.49@6.54; December, \$6.46@6.47; January, \$6.47@6.49; good off oil, \$6.50@6.80; off oil, \$6.20@6.45; red off oil, \$6.05@6.25; winter oil, \$7@7.70; summer white, \$7@7.70.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, June 21.—Hog market 5c. higher; bulk of prices, \$7.55@7.70; mixed and butchers', \$7.30@7.75; heavy, \$7.25@7.75. Yorkers, \$7.55@7.60; pigs, \$7.25@7. Cattle market slow and weak. Beeves, \$6.10@9.50; cows and heifers, \$2.70@8. Texas steers, \$6.40@8.05; stockers and feeders, \$4.20@6.75; West-erns, \$6.50@8.10. Sheep market slow and generally steady. Native, \$3.50@5.60. Western, \$3.50@5.65; yearlings, \$4.75@7.10; lambs, \$4.25@8.

St. Louis, June 21.—Hogs strong, at \$7.40@7.75.

Kansas City, June 21.—Hogs strong, at \$6.60@7.70.

Sioux City, June 21.—Hogs higher, at \$7.20@7.45.

Cudahy, Wis., June 21.—Hogs steady, at \$7@7.57½.

South Omaha, June 21.—Hogs 5c. higher, at \$7.20@7.55.

St. Joseph, June 21.—Hogs strong, at \$7.70. Indianapolis, June 21.—Hogs strong, at \$7.35@7.75.

Cleveland, June 21.—Hogs higher, at \$7.75.

Buffalo, June 21.—Market opened with 4,800 hogs on sale; market steady, at \$7.90@8.05.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 15, 1912:

CATTLE.

Chicago	21,557
Kansas City	15,396
Omaha	6,898
East St. Louis	11,275
St. Joseph	5,220
Cudahy	439
Sioux City	2,607
South St. Paul	4,495
New York and Jersey City	8,513
Fort Worth	14,709
Philadelphia	4,335
Pittsburgh	1,800
Denver	979

HOGS.

Chicago	133,325
Kansas City	53,744
Omaha	69,168
East St. Louis	47,630
St. Joseph	50,040
Cudahy	14,200
Sioux City	38,569
Ottumwa	12,513
Cedar Rapids	12,189
South St. Paul	17,122
New York and Jersey City	27,717
Fort Worth	2,817
Philadelphia	4,961
Pittsburgh	15,000
Denver	2,512

SHEEP.

Chicago	81,870
Kansas City	23,852
Omaha	10,811
East St. Louis	20,346
St. Joseph	9,380
Cudahy	279
Sioux City	983
South St. Paul	1,315
New York and Jersey City	37,778
Fort Worth	3,059
Philadelphia	13,549
Pittsburgh	10,060
Denver	1,046

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 17, 1912.

Sheep and				
	Beeves	Calves	lams.	Hogs.
New York	2,205	6,567	633	11,521
Jersey City	1,846	3,712	25,386	11,616
Central Union	2,056	924	9,078	—
Lehigh Valley	2,635	400	2,028	—
Scattering	—	128	53	4,580
Totals	8,742	12,631	37,778	27,717
Totals last week	11,280	11,381	49,709	29,249

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

		Live	
		cattle.	
J. Shamberg & Son, Michigan	104		
Sulzberger & Sons Co., Michigan	86		
Louis F. Miller, Bermudian	39		
Total exports	229		
Total exports last week	460		

Are you a salesman, manager, superintendent, stock keeper out of a job? Watch page 48 for good openings. Almost every week some packer advertises on that page for a man. Such chances do not remain open long; look them up, it will be worth your while. Or, if you want a position, why not advertise yourself?

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1912.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	220	11,677	7,000
Kansas City	300	1,805	—
Omaha	—	9,767	—
St. Louis	600	4,000	500
St. Joseph	100	3,500	—
Sioux City	—	7,500	—
St. Paul	300	1,600	100
Oklahoma City	200	—	—
Fort Worth	300	500	—
Peoria	—	1,564	—
Milwaukee	—	—	—
Denver	1,900	—	—
Toledo	—	900	—
Louisville	—	—	3,353
Indianapolis	600	4,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	4,500	1,500
Cincinnati	122	1,691	910
Cleveland	80	1,500	1,000
Buffalo	250	2,400	400
New York	95	2,005	4,981

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1912.

Chicago	22,000	49,000	18,000
Kansas City	9,700	8,000	10,000
Omaha	1,400	5,500	1,600
St. Louis	9,090	9,088	1,574
St. Joseph	850	3,800	1,000
Sioux City	1,800	5,000	—
St. Paul	1,600	3,000	600
Oklahoma City	650	—	—
Fort Worth	2,800	500	—
Peoria	—	2,000	—
Denver	900	600	—
Toledo	—	800	—
Louisville	—	—	11,172
Indianapolis	800	2,000	—
Pittsburgh	3,200	8,000	8,000
Cincinnati	1,496	6,325	2,785
Cleveland	4,800	16,000	5,000
Buffalo	3,200	11,925	16,017

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1912.

Chicago	3,500	73,121	18,000
Kansas City	8,000	10,978	6,000
Omaha	2,200	8,222	700
St. Louis	5,508	7,926	4,588
St. Joseph	1,300	6,300	2,500
Sioux City	1,400	5,000	—
Oklahoma City	650	800	—
Peoria	—	900	—
Milwaukee	—	4,353	—
Louisville	—	—	3,037
Pittsburgh	2,500	2,000	—
Cincinnati	2,326	—	—
Buffalo	350	3,200	800
New York	709	3,195	3,680

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1912.

Chicago	18,000	21,337	18,000
Kansas City	3,600	12,039	8,000
Omaha	1,900	8,527	2,100
St. Louis	4,848	5,256	3,610
St. Joseph	900	4,000	3,000
Sioux City	1,400	7,000	—
St. Paul	1,000	4,500	400
Oklahoma City	800	300	—
Fort Worth	3,300	300	500
Peoria	—	1,200	—
Milwaukee	—	10,221	—
Denver	600	200	300
Toledo	—	600	—
Indianapolis	1,000	7,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	2,000	1,500
Cincinnati	581	2,978	800
Cleveland	600	2,000	1,000
Buffalo	200	2,400	800
New York	1,944	4,368	5,178

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1912.

Chicago	3,500	15,000	10,000
Kansas City	4,000	8,000	3,500
Omaha	1,000	8,300	1,200
St. Louis	3,800	7,500	5,500
St. Joseph	600	7,000	1,200
Sioux City	600	8,000	—
St. Paul	700	2,400	750
Fort Worth	1,400	1,000	300
Peoria	—	1,000	—
Milwaukee	—	5,500	—
Louisville	—	—	8,024
Indianapolis	—	6,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	2,000	—
Cincinnati	694	2,057	2,902
Buffalo	260	1,500	1,600
New York	1,332	1,474	4,032

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1912.

Chicago	1,500	13,000	8,000
Kansas City	2,500	4,500	5,000
Omaha	500	8,000	—
St. Louis	1,200	6,000	6,000
St. Joseph	500	2,500	200
Sioux City	200	7,000	—
Fort Worth	1,400	400	2,000
St. Paul	1,100	3,400	600

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO JUNE 17, 1912.

		Live	
		cattle.	
Exports from—			
New York	—	229	—
Boston	—	150	—
Exports to—			
Liverpool	—	150	—
Antwerp	—	190	—
Bermuda and West Indies	—	39	—
Totals to all ports	—	379	—
Totals to all ports last week	—	1,742	—

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Retail Section

PREFER STRIKE TO EDUCATION.

The women of Pittsburgh, Pa., who have been agitating a meat strike in that city have decided that they prefer the fun of such a boycott to the fatigue of cooking lessons. When the women threatened to stop buying meat the butchers suggested that they would institute a series of cutting and cooking demonstrations by which the women might learn to utilize the cheaper cuts of meat, since the choice cuts were too high in price. The women rejected this suggestion; they did not want to learn about cheap meats. They wanted nothing but porterhouse and lamb chops, and they proposed to boycott all meat till they got the choice cuts at lower prices.

The boycott began Monday, and all Pittsburgh was supposed to abstain from meat for a week. The butchers were not unduly alarmed. They had offered to show the women how to get cheaper meats, and it was not their fault if the women refused to be shown. As for a boycott, that did not worry them. Indeed, any measure which would relieve the present stringency in the market would be welcome to them. The boycott made a big newspaper story; just how many people actually practised it was a matter of doubt.

MODEL MARKET IN WASHINGTON.

The eighth in the chain of retail markets known as the Old Dutch Market in Washington, D. C., was opened last week. The manager of the entire group of markets is J. A. Whitfield, a practical packinghouse and meat man who has made a big success of these retail shops conducted on the most up-to-date sanitary lines. The latest establishment is located at 14th and U streets, and cost about \$40,000, including equipment.

The plant takes in the whole of the new buildings at 1935 and 1937 14th street, northwest, and has extra high ceilings, with a large, single entrance at the front, which is almost entirely of plate glass. To give additional light and air the roof is largely constructed of five skylights. The floor is of white tile, the ceiling of steel, while the walls are of hard cement, the whole being of white finish.

It is in the interior finishings, where the meats are handled, that the market is especially notable. All meats for sale are exposed ready cut. Meats are shown in tiled glass cases, the meats being kept cold by refrigeration, instead of contact with ice. All meats are kept in metal trays, with prices always marked.

In the rear is a large refrigerator, with the capacity of a carload of meats, and a special corned beef curing apparatus, the first of its kind in Washington.

OTHER COSTS OF LIVING.

It is unfortunate that the discussion of the cost of living has been so largely devoted to the price of foodstuffs. Foods cost more than they did a generation ago, and there are good reasons for the difference, but

foods are only one factor in the problem of living.

One of the reasons why it costs more to live has not been given sufficient attention, namely, the growing expense of government. Each Congress appropriates about a billion dollars, or approximately ten dollars for every man, woman and child in this country. State and local governments cost a great deal more than they did twenty years ago as will be seen by comparing the totals of their budgets.

All this money must be paid by the people directly or indirectly. Neither the State nor the Federal Government can pick money out of the air as some folks seem to think. The people must pay it, and do pay it, whether they realize it or not. No farmer, mechanic or laborer escapes a share of this burden, though he may not know exactly how he shares it or to exactly what extent.

The cost of labor enters into all expenses of living, whether for food, clothes, houses, necessities or luxuries; and this cost is greater than it was a generation ago. Materials are dearer largely because labor is more expensive or less efficient, which amounts to the same thing.

The products of the farm are largely foodstuffs. Their increased cost is plain to the people, who must pay it every day, and that is why they are the principal topic in the discussion of the cost of living. The expense of government is largely invisible because the taxes which provide for it are indirect. If each family in this country had to walk up to a counter and pay over its share there would be a terrible howl, just as there is now over the cost of foods.

Other costs are in the same class as the expense of government, not visible on the surface, and they attract comparatively little notice. But all these things must be considered in a true discussion of the problem. They have remained in the background too long for the good of the people, who seem too dazed by the things they see to look for things below the surface.—National Stockman and Farmer.

STAY IN YOUR OWN TOWN.

Better be a big fish in a little puddle than a little fish in a big one. Some retailers are never satisfied because they are located in a small town, even though they are doing well in a business way, making plenty of money and good friends, but want to move to the big city. Some of those who make the sacrifice and go to the city may gain by so doing, but the larger percentage later acknowledge that they would have done much better by staying in the smaller town, where they could easily have the finest places and command the best trade, for engaging in business in a large city requires something more than backbone. Big rents must be paid, even for inferior locations, and there are hundreds of other expenses not heard of in a smaller town.

Then the income in the city must be three times what it is in the small town to make it really amount to as much, net. Those who have never had the experience will question this statement, but the man who has tried will recognize the truth in it. We might live almost as cheaply in the large city if we skimped, but we do not go there to learn to practice economy, hence we pay the price and run the race.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

R. W. Latham has purchased the Ideal Meat and Grocery Market at Litchfield, Ill. Alley Brothers & Taylor have opened a new meat market at Muskogee, Okla.

J. Ahart has sold his interest in the meat market at Bow City, Ia., to J. Schwartz.

E. S. Hall has purchased an interest in the Palace Meat Market at Kingsley, Ia.

E. H. Allen and J. A. McLaughlin have bought the meat business of J. A. Norden at Fowler, Vt.

Fire damaged the Barnes Bros. meat market at Clinton, Ia.

W. A. Alexander will open a grocery and meat market at 413 North 23rd street, Council Bluffs, Ia.

J. A. Cooley and W. R. Black bought a half interest in the Norwalk meat market at Norwalk, Ia.

Geo. Calloun will open a meat shop at Randall, Minn.

Bert Diddams bought a butcher shop at Chester, Minn.

Michael Johnson will open a meat market at Clarkfield, Minn.

Porter & Nelson will open a provision store at Minot, N. D.

Henry Reinhold will open a meat market at Lily, S. D.

Theodore Fremd, of Rye, N. Y., has incorporated his meat business with \$40,000 capital stock. T. Fremd, C. Zanner, N. J. Harry and J. Wellebill are the directors.

The Goldman's Meat and Grocery Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by L. Goldman and H. Sorkin.

Geo. Sanborn has opened his new meat market at Sebago, Me.

L. Jensen has sold his West Racine (Wis.) meat market to H. Nelson.

W. L. Adams will open a meat store at Pendleton, O.

The Detrick Trading Company is about to build an addition to its meat market at Caldwell, Kan.

Russell & Hunt have moved their meat market into new quarters at Conway Springs, Kan.

Ketter & Stevens have disposed of their meat business at Westphalia, Kan., to C. Voiland, Jr.

W. P. Wolfey, formerly of Melvern, Kan., has leased the Lebo Meat Market at Lebo, Kan.

D. N. Reeves has purchased the butcher shop of J. F. Ayres at Dodge City, Kan.

Charles M. Butte has leased the meat market of Roy Potts at Stafford, Kan.

Roy McCartee has purchased the butcher shop of J. C. Brown at Ness City, Kan.

Jesse Harvey is installing new fixtures and otherwise improving the Enterprise Meat Market at Meriden, Kan.

J. C. Butler, formerly of Retrop, Okla., has purchased the meat business of Brown Brothers at Granite, Okla.

Don Allen has disposed of the Gridley Meat Market at Coffeyville, Kan., to Crow, Haas & Webb.

J. R. Millsap & Company have disposed of their meat market at St. John, Kan., to Geo. E. Hagerman.

Ben Lowe has purchased the Corner Meat Market at Sabetha, Kan., and has changed its name to the City Meat Market.

D. W. Marks has just engaged in the meat business on East Main street, Weir, Kan.

The New Star Meat Market at Mayetta, Kan., has been opened in the location formerly occupied by Frank Grinnell.

Wells & Messick have disposed of their butcher shop at Sumner, Wash., to Gibson Brothers, of Auburn.

W. A. Thompson has purchased the Schneider meat market at Orting, Wash.,

and has consolidated it with the market of Edward Kirkland.

The E. H. Stanton Company has purchased the meat business of the Cash Meat Market at Harrison, Ida.

Rader & Westensee have just moved their market into a handsome brick store building at Genesee, Ida.

Jas. Nickel has succeeded to the meat business of Nickel & Twilegar at Ferdinand, Ida.

The Palace Meat Market at Holdrege, Neb., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$400.

Schroeder & Son, meat dealers at Boone, Ia., have added a stock of groceries.

Borrall Porter has just engaged in the meat business at Butte, Neb.

C. Schwieger has taken charge of the meat business of Krehmke & Fillmore at Grand Island, Neb.

A. C. McDonald has disposed of his meat business at Monroe, Neb.

J. B. Molesworth has sold out his meat market at Minden, Neb.

Winder & Ramsey have engaged in the meat business at Memphis, Neb.

A. Rentschler has just engaged in the meat business at Louisville, Neb.

OLEOMARGARINE IN CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 16.)

The butter makers color white butter yellow because people are accustomed to eating either butter or oleomargarine which has been colored.

Mr. SLAYDEN. If the gentleman will permit, I wish to say that no more fraud is practiced by the oleomargarine manufacturers than by the butter makers.

Mr. FOSTER. The people who make first-class butter do not object to oleomargarine being given its natural color—the color that goes with the oleomargarine.

Mr. SHERLEY. Why do the butter makers color their butter?

Mr. FOSTER. The trouble is that the oleomargarine makers buy in the country a lot of old cows, whose fat is such as to give rise to a large amount of coloring matter when it goes into the manufacture of oleomargarine. They do not get that coloring matter in the fat steer, but they get it in the old cow that comes from the country and that has been a milker. She gives the oleomargarine a higher color than can be obtained from the steer in good condition, and what they cannot get in the way of color from the old cow they want to add by additional coloring matter, to make the product look like good butter.

Mr. MANN. Where does the butter come from if it does not come from the same old cow? (Laughter.)

Mr. FOSTER. The old cow no longer serves her purpose as a milk producer. And now she is made to furnish material to the oleomargarine factory and give to the oleomargarine something of the color of butter.

Dodging the Issue as to Color.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I want to ask the gentleman if the butter makers do not use coloring matter in butter?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes, certainly; but that is only done in order to bring the color of the butter to the average natural color that the butter has at the time of year when grazing is the best.

Let me suggest to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Slayden] this, that in the summer time, when the grass is green and there is plenty of it, the cow gives a richer color of butter than she does in the winter time, when she has more of dry feed. Now, in order to let the butter retain that uniform color the coloring matter is put in. It is not needed in the summer time.

What the oleomargarine manufacturers do with the oleomargarine is this: The oleomargarine has a narrow range of color, and the manufacturers try to get it up to the color of butter, also adding a certain per cent. of good butter to give it the flavor,

and in that way they are trying to deceive the people in reference to oleomargarine and make the people believe that it looks like butter, and tastes like butter, and is as good as butter.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman permit me a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield to the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Then you practice a fraud in the winter months and are honest in the summer time? (Laughter.)

Mr. FOSTER. No. The butter makers give to the butter the color that is natural to the butter on account of the grass that the cow eats, and they give it that color the year round so as to keep it uniform. You are trying to get that color which does not naturally belong to the oleomargarine.

Mr. SLAYDEN. It belongs to it in the summer time, but not in the winter time.

Mr. FOSTER. You can not get that color with all the old cows you can use without using artificial coloring matter. You use a greater amount of material in order to bring the oleomargarine up to the color that the butter naturally gets in the summer time.

Dairymen Try to Destroy a Competitor.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, it is very easy to make an appeal on behalf of the old soldier, and to gain or supposedly gain credit thereby. There is nobody in this House who desires to see the old soldier treated other than in the best possible manner. But I am not willing on the testimony of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Anthony] or of the distinguished physician from Illinois [Mr. Foster] to determine the controversy between oleomargarine and butter.

I do know that the Board of Managers for the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, which controls these homes, is composed of three distinguished Federal soldiers of the Civil War. One of these members of the board has been a Member of this House, and not only a Member, but for years the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of this House, and a man who himself has perhaps as much personal knowledge in regard to the dairy business as any other man in this country. He testified before the committee, and his testimony is borne out by the experience of hundreds of men, that the oleomargarine served at the soldiers' homes is wholesome and healthful in every way. That has been tested repeatedly all over the country.

But we have a situation in America where the dairymen have succeeded in the past in

using the power of Congress to raise revenue to destroy a competitive business, and they are always anxious in every way they can to prevent competition, and they desire their particular industry to be legislated into a monopoly.

This is simply along the line of the restrictive legislation that is born of the greed of dairymen to control absolutely the market and to have no competitor; and this House cannot afford, under the specious guise of giving to the old soldier better treatment, to turn down the men who are giving their intelligent and skilled interest in the management of these homes. We have simply the statement of the gentleman from Kansas and of the gentleman from Illinois as a basis.

Mr. CANNON. Will the gentleman yield? Mr. SHERLEY. Certainly.

Ex-Speaker Cannon on Oleomargarine.

Mr. CANNON. Under the law oleomargarine cannot be colored. Everybody admits that it is a healthful food. It cannot be colored to have the similitude of butter when it goes into consumption at the soldiers' homes or anywhere else. If it is a perfectly healthful food, why the amendment?

Mr. BEALL (Texas). Is there anything in the law now that prevents this board of managers from prescribing a diet of butter if they see fit?

Mr. SHERLEY. Not the slightest.

Mr. BEALL. They are not compelled to use oleomargarine?

Mr. SHERLEY. No. What you are asked to do is to take the offhand statement of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Anthony], who undertakes to say that these managers of the homes have been derelict in their duty, and that they have given to the old soldiers food that ought not to be given to them.

At this point Congressman Moore of Pennsylvania offered an amendment to the amendment adding the words "unless they are free from taint." He thought this would solve the difficulty, as it would permit the use of good oleomargarine. His amendment was defeated, however, and so was the amendment of Mr. Anthony, which would have barred oleomargarine altogether.

This ended, for the time being, at least, the attempt of the butter interests to strike a blow at oleomargarine through an appropriation bill. They found their fellow-members of Congress too well posted on the subject to swallow their buncombe.

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Patent Applied For. This new artistic Eclipse Guard attached to Counter has three polished brass brackets and four polished brass guard rails, with a white Italian marble shelf 10 inches wide. The shelf can be vertically adjusted, varying in heights from 6 to 10 inches above top of counter. The supports are made reversible, so that the shelf may be placed to project either 2 or 5 inches from the face of bracket. It is convenient for handling products, prevents customers from handling meats, and protects wearing apparel from grease. The effect is beautiful and will appeal to your trade.

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New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending June 15 averaged 12.04 cents per pound.

Jacob Horsman, of No. 521 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, was fined \$25 in the Court of Special Sessions last week for selling meat with preservatives in it.

Sam Engel, a butcher clerk of No. 285 Madison street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities \$2,281 and no assets. He formerly had a butcher business of his own.

Isaac Meyer, who for many years conducted a slaughterhouse in Williamsburg, died last Thursday of apoplexy at his home, No. 15 Dodworth street, Brooklyn. He was born in Germany seventy-seven years ago. He is survived by a widow.

Jacob Hoehn, of Hoehn & Mayer, one of the best-known poultry merchants in New York, was married two weeks ago today to Miss Mary R. Oldroyd. The honeymoon was spent at Atlantic City, and Mr. Hoehn is now back at his post of business.

Gustav Bischoff, Sr., head of the St. Louis Independent Packing Company, and chairman of the executive committee of the American Meat Packers' Association, accompanied by Mrs. Bischoff, sailed from New York on Thursday on the steamship Cleveland to be gone until the end of October.

They will tour England, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy and France.

The Swift & Company Employees' Association holds its annual outing at College Point, L. I., today. The affair is limited strictly to Swift employees, of whom there are several hundred in the New York district. They will be taken by special steamer to College Point, where dinner will be served and there will be games and dancing. A big feature will be the championship ball game between teams from the Central Office and Jersey City plant.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending June 15, 1912, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 8,190 lbs.; Brooklyn, 11,560 lbs.; the Bronx, 20 lbs.; Queens, 27 lbs.; total, 19,797 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 11,475 lbs.; Brooklyn, 125 lbs.; total, 11,600 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 4,716 lbs.; Bronx, 18 lbs.; total, 4,734 lbs.

The meat riots among kosher customers, which began in the foreign district of Brooklyn, spread this week to the Bronx and the East Side of Manhattan. Beef was higher than ever, and the situation among the ignorant foreign element reached the breaking point. The rioting was confined to women customers of kosher shops, and the

shop keepers themselves joined in the disturbances. The whole situation was much the same as at other periods of high chuck prices, except that the situation was even more aggravated. These disturbances are characteristic of a high-priced period, like the present, and will probably continue until the market readjusts itself.

Labor union organizers in New York and vicinity reported this week that unions of the workers in the slaughterhouses have been for some time secretly organizing all branches of the packing plants in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Jersey City into one industrial organization. This union, according to the programme of its organizers, is to include cattle butchers, sheep butchers, calf butchers, hog butchers, beef carriers, ice-box men, drivers and chauffeurs, butchers' helpers, wool workers, men employed in the hide and fat rendering departments, engineers, firemen, oilers, machinists and electricians. When this central body is fully organized demands will be made for higher wages and better working conditions. They believe that when they make their demands they will not have to strike to get them.

BUTCHERS WANT STATE INSPECTION.

At the convention of the New York State Master Butchers' Association in Brooklyn last week important resolutions were adopted demanding the establishment of a thorough system of State meat inspection, to supplement that of the federal service. This inspection, the butchers believed, should be in the hands of practical meat men. The resolution that was passed will be presented to the State Department of Agriculture. It requests that there be formed a

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Flags you at every danger point.

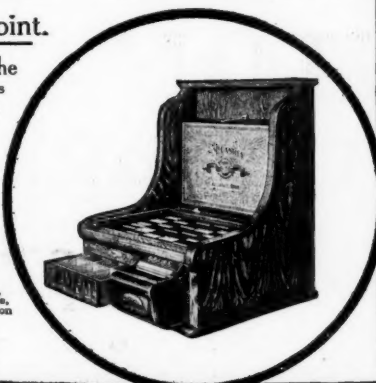
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State Meat Inspection Bureau and that the work be left to practical retail butchers.

It not alone calls for the inspection of the State slaughterhouses and retail markets, but requests that cattle farms also be inspected at intervals. Another provision is that every farm be recorded by number, and each head of cattle brought to the city for sale be tagged. It is claimed that many animals now being sold are affected with tuberculosis, and by carrying out the suggested system it will be possible to trace back to the place where the trouble originated.

The local inspection now being carried on is said to be insufficient, while the State inspection would have to be thorough. Many poor meat dealers in the smaller towns of the State are selling bad meat because of lack of trade, and, if it were possible to inspect such places on an average of once a week, the public would be protected against disease, it was said.

The association also approved a recommendation by Charles M. Kolb, of Buffalo,

which will receive final action at the national convention in Detroit in August. The suggestion calls for the re-naming of the organization so that it will be "United Retail Meat Dealers' Association of America."

Announcement was made that the annual convention of 1913 would be held in Rochester, N. Y.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

(Concluded from page 32.)

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	11,325	2,635
Barcelona, Spain	—	275
Belfast, Ireland	380	125
Bremen, Germany	1,240	670
Bristol, England	50	—
Christiania, Norway	10,300	13,425
Colon, Panama	50	62
Copenhagen, Denmark	925	700
Cristobal, Panama	—	575
Dunkirk, France	—	200
Genoa, Italy	859	188
Glasgow, Scotland	2,685	1,405
Gothenberg, Sweden	1,350	750
Hamburg, Germany	1,000	24,157
Havana, Cuba	—	2,122
		529

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Hull, England	—	50	—
Kingston, W. I.	—	100	—
Liverpool, England	—	23,887	3,096
London, England	—	14,986	9,737
Manchester, England	—	2,071	1,250
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	—	35
Marseilles, France	—	5,800	1,600
Naples, Italy	100	190	—
Port Limon, C. R.	—	60	—
Progreso, Mexico	—	815	278
Rotterdam, Holland	—	138,050	21,643
Stavanger, Norway	—	1,040	1,020
Tampico, Mexico	—	330	300
Trieste, Austria	—	320	—
Venice, Italy	—	—	500
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,406	706
Total	1,100	247,382	67,454

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,330	—
Bremen, Germany	—	1,367	—
Genoa, Italy	—	50	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,065	—
Havana, Cuba	—	130	—
Manchester, England	—	—	500
Puerto, Mexico	—	—	300
Rotterdam, Holland	—	9,950	200
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	4,610	8,902
Total	—	21,505	7,902

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,200	—
Bremen, Germany	—	55	—
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	180	—
Constantia, Roumania	—	50	—
Constantinople, Turkey	—	775	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,126	2,000
Havre, France	—	—	275
Liverpool, England	—	150	100
London, England	—	255	150
Malta, Island of	—	425	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	955	200
Total	—	8,171	2,725

From Philadelphia.

Genoa, Italy	—	10	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	440	379
Liverpool, England	—	3,283	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	435	—
Total	—	4,168	379

From Savannah.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,983	1,285
Bremen, Germany	—	102	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	208
Cork, Ireland	—	—	50
Hamburg, Germany	—	9,777	4,203
Havre, France	—	5,708	2,145
Liverpool, England	—	26,597	16,127
London, England	—	5,476	3,344
Manchester, England	—	51	51
Rotterdam, Holland	—	31,335	20,671
Total	—	83,157	48,064

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	4,945	900
Liverpool, England	—	1,300	100
London, England	—	—	800
Rotterdam, Holland	—	7,065	100
Total	—	13,285	1,900

From Norfolk.

Glasgow, Scotland	—	3,075	1,700
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,760	—
Liverpool, England	—	7,565	1,400
London, England	—	7,513	1,500
Rotterdam, Holland	—	13,000	900
Total	—	32,072	5,500

From All Other Ports.

Canada	—	121	7,783
Liverpool, England	—	2,419	15
London, England	—	135	—
Manchester, England	—	800	—
Mexico (including overland)	637	47,294	47,971
Total	637	50,169	55,789

Recapitulation.

From New York	3,313	417,205	293,203
From New Orleans	1,100	247,382	67,454
From Galveston	—	21,505	7,902
From Baltimore	—	8,171	2,725
From Philadelphia	—	4,168	379
From Savannah	—	83,157	48,064
From Newport News	—	13,285	1,900
From Norfolk	—	32,072	5,500
From all other ports	637	50,169	55,789
Total	5,050	877,114	482,896

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$8.10@9.40
Poor to fair native steers.....	6.75@8.00
Oxen and stags.....	5.00@7.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	3.25@6.50
Good to choice steers one year ago.....	6.15@6.70

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.....	7.75@10.00
Live calves, mixed.....	6.50@8.00
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	@ 6.00
Live calves, Western.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, spring, common to fair.....	@10.25
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	8.25@ 9.50
Live lambs, yearlings.....	5.00@ 7.50
Live sheep, ewes, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@ 4.50
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	@ 2.00
Live sheep, yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 6.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8.35
Hogs, medium.....	@ 8.40
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 8.45
Pigs.....	8.00@ 8.05
Rough.....	7.35@ 7.40

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	13½@14
Choice native light.....	13 @13½
Native, common to fair.....	12½@13

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	13½@14
Choice native light.....	13 @13½
Native, common to fair.....	12½@13
Choice Western, heavy.....	12½@13
Choice Western, light.....	11½@12
Common to fair Texas.....	11 @11½
Good to choice heifers.....	11½@12
Common to fair heifers.....	10½@11
Choice cows.....	10½@11
Common to fair cows.....	10 @10½
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@10½
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	9½@10

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@18	18 @18½
No. 2 ribs.....	@17	17 @18½
No. 3 ribs.....	@16	16 @17
No. 1 loins.....	@18	18 @19
No. 2 loins.....	@17	16 @18
No. 3 loins.....	@15	14 @15
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	16 @16½	16 @16½
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	—@—	15½@16
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	—@—	15 @15½
No. 1 rounds.....	@14	13½@14
No. 2 rounds.....	@13	13 @13½
No. 3 rounds.....	@12	@13
No. 1 chucks.....	@11½	11½@12
No. 2 chucks.....	@10½	11 @11½
No. 3 chucks.....	@9½	10½@11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@16
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@15
Western calves, choice.....	@14
Western calves, fair to good.....	@12½
Western calves, common.....	@11

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@10½
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	@10½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	10½@10½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	10½@10½
Pigs.....	@10½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@18
Lambs, good.....	@17
Sheep, choice.....	@11
Sheep, medium to good.....	@10
Sheep, culls.....	@ 7

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@15
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@14½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@14½
Smoked picnic, light.....	@11½
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@10½
Smoked shoulders.....	@10½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@16

Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@15
Dried beef sets.....	@18
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@23½
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@12½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@14½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@13½
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@30
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@28
Shoulders, city.....	@11½
Shoulders, Western.....	10½@11
Butts, regular.....	@12½
Butts, boneless.....	@14
Fresh hams, city.....	@14½
Fresh hams, Western.....	@14
Fresh picnic hams.....	11 @11½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut.....	70.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	60.00@ 65.00
Hooft, black, per ton.....	30.00@ 35.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	90.00@ 95.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@270.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	110@125c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	@ 75c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@ 40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	45 @ 75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	20 @ 25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@ 20c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@ 10c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	8 @ 10c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 8c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 4c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	15 @ 25c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @ 25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	6 @ 8c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	13½@14½c. a pound
Blade meat.....	11 @12c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 6
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@80
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@60
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@40
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. s. New York.....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tcs.....	—@—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@17
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@22
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@18
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@83
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@80
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 8
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 4½

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	19	21
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12½	14½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	17½	19½
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	17	20
Allspice.....	8	11
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	5	7
Cloves.....	17	20
Ginger.....	11	14
Mace.....	70	75

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½@ 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	@ 5½
Crystals.....	5½@ 6½
Powdered.....	5½@ 6

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .28
No. 2 skins.....	@ .24
No. 3 skins.....	@ .14
Branded skins.....	@ .18
Ticky skins.....	@ .18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .23
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .21
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.70
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.45
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@2.90
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@2.65
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@2.65
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.40
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.80
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.55
Branded kips.....	@2.20
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.55
Ticky kips.....	@2.20
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.55

DRESSED POULTRY.

FROZEN.

Turkeys—	
Young hens, No. 1.....	@21
Young toms, No. 1.....	@23
Old hens and toms.....	19 @20

FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked, fancy.....	@15
Western boxes, 40 lbs. and under to doz., dry-picked.....	13½@14
Fowl—Feed—	
Northern and Cen. Western, 4½ lbs. avg.....	@14
Southern and So. Western, avg. best.....	@13½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	10 @10½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per doz.....	@3.75

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via freight.....	@14½
Old roosters and stags, per lb.....	@10
Turkeys, hens and toms, mixed.....	@13
Ducks, per lb.....	@13
Geese, per lb., Western.....	@10
Guineas, per pair.....	@60
Pigeons, per pair.....	@30

BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras.....	26½@27
Creamery, Firsts.....	25½@26½
Process, Extras.....	@25
Process, Firsts.....	23½@24½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	22 @23
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	19½@20½
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	18½@19
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	17½@18
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	17 @17½
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 2.....	@16½
Fresh gathered, checks, good to fine.....	16 @16½
Fresh gathered, checks, poor to fair.....	10 @15½

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	20.00 @20.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	26.50 @27.50
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	2.50 @ 2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 2.50
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.47½
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	20.00 @21.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 13@15 per cent. ammonia.....	2.65 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.30 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal).....	2.55 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 15@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. i. f. Charleston and New- port News.....	2.85 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	2.25 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	3.28 @ 3.30
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	3.28 @ 3.30
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

